

# THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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## The Dry Farmer's Fight With the Weather

By J. CECIL ALTER.

ONE of the busiest homestead locators in the West states that one-half the homesteaders fail and ultimately abandon their claims though the lands where they squandered their money are for several years withheld from use by others and are useless for the time being as a range ground.

It may seem at first that the total area of land so held is not so large, yet approximately 250,000 acres have been withdrawn in Utah alone in the past six months, this land being at the intermediate altitudes of best grazing land usually where an acre practically means a sheep.

Thus it becomes of interest to the grazing man as well as the homesteader that the latter shall make his filings as carefully as he can so as to reduce these failures to a minimum.

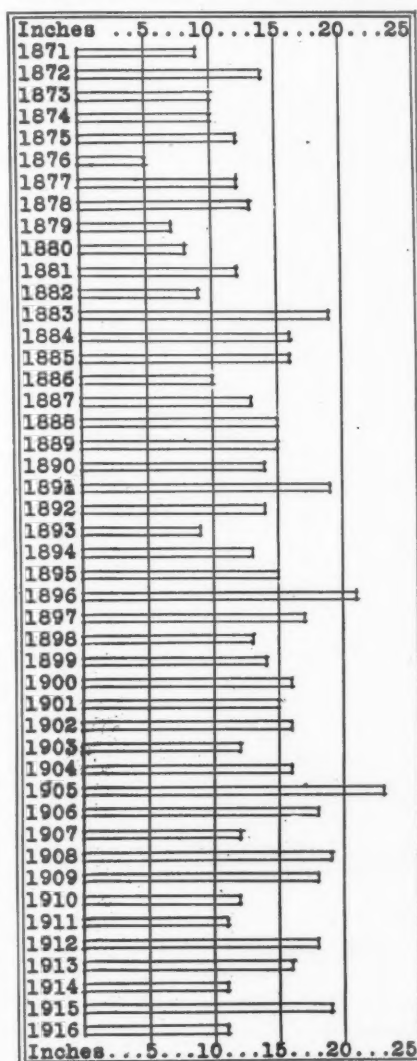
As a rule the failures are attributed to the farmer himself. The lands now available for entry do not offer the ease of manipulation and successful cropping as the farmer may expect; the methods and implements required are vastly different from ordinary farming; and the entryman shows up at time of proof with the simple but tragical phrase "crops failed" on his filing papers.

The directly contributing cause may be rabbits, gophers, or other rodents, which, driven by scanty native food, have devoured the crop; or unusual drought; or lack of funds to properly fallow, or cultivate the necessary acreage; or weeds, seeded from adjacent fields, took the precious moisture; or the rains came too light and too frequent, which always necessitates a reworking of the soil; or too much seed was planted for the moisture that came; or the soil proved incapable of retaining the moisture within the reach of the crop roots; yet all causes

of whatever nature trace their ultimate origin more or less directly to the weather.

Therefore while each homesteader must be credited with examining his

Precipitation Record at Cheyenne, Wyoming.



own problem carefully and with proceeding as wisely as possible, the fact remains that he is placing his resources against a system that allows him, as

an average man, just one-half a chance at winning, and in many cases the result is a scar on the landscape, and a disgruntled citizen, both of which become more or less a discouragement, if not an actual menace to other legitimate enterprises.

Since so many of the failures are associated with the weather a proper consideration of weather records should in fact prevent a great many of them.

Before filing he should be sure that his summer temperatures are not too low to retard crop growth, and that the spring and autumn frosts do not come too close together for maturing the crop, for in Utah, a representative state among Western arid lands, the average summer frost-free season varies from about 50 or 60 days in the higher dry land regions to 130 or 150 days in the principal agricultural valleys.

Relative humidities and consequent loss of moisture by evaporation from the land, and from the plants by transpiration, vary with the altitude, with the slope of the land, with the amount of sunshine, with the temperatures, and with the wind velocities and directions, hence the study of evaporation must be given special consideration. A few days' wind may ruin the crop.

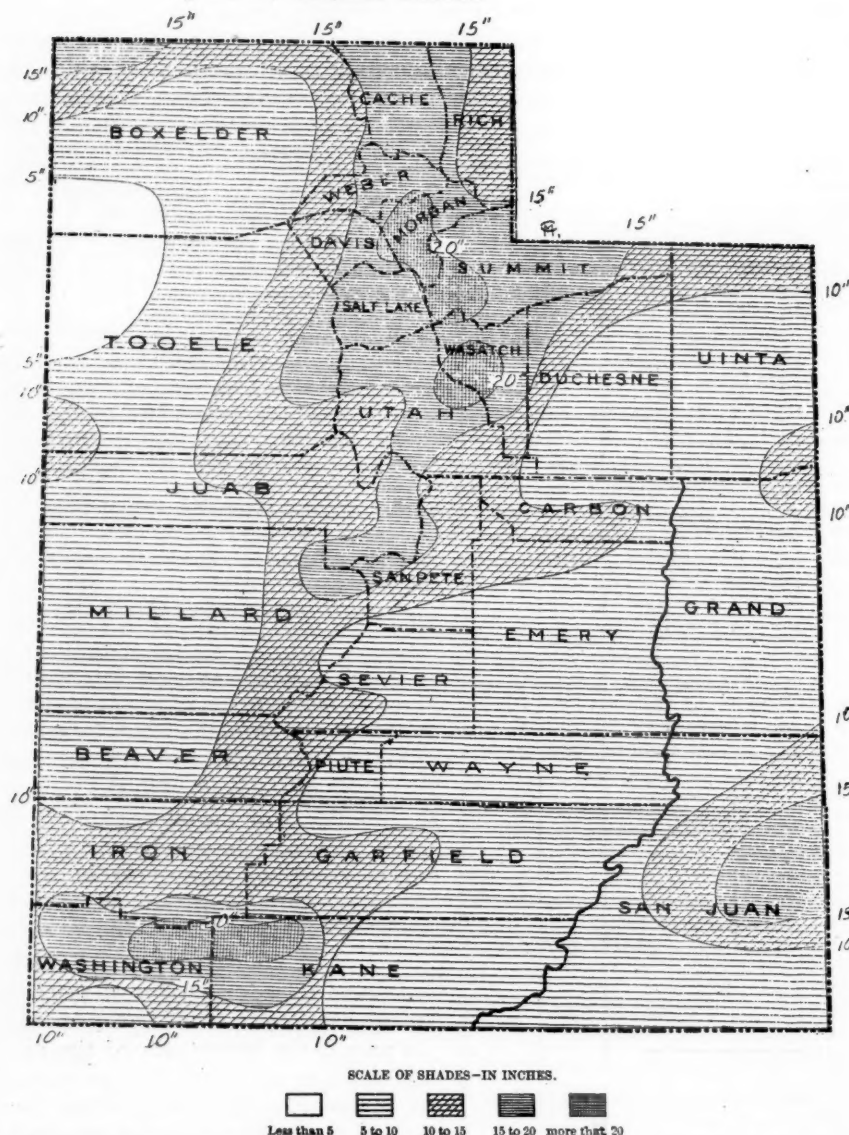
When we remember that about one thousand pounds of water is required to produce one pound of dry matter in wheat, the importance of the precipitation records will be appreciated. A conservative reckoning is that one bushel of wheat per acre for each inch of rain retained in the soil may be grown.

The proportion of the rainfall conserved to the amount which falls is a measure of the efficiency of the farming practiced. A saving or conservation of one-half the precipitation is

probably a conservative estimate, though good farmers can conserve more than half, especially when the rains or snows fall in proper amounts. Assuming that 5 or 6 bushels per acre are necessary to pay for operating costs it will be seen that about 15

inches precipitation records available, because of the uneven distribution over a mountainous region. But even this amount must be equitably, or favorably distributed through the seasons and fall in such amounts and rates as will be useful and not detrimental.

**NORMAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION  
FOR U T A H**  
By U. S. Weather Bureau



inches annual precipitation is the value for reasonable safety for the average man.

To select a region with this amount of rainfall requires unusual skill in comparing vegetation growths and other indications in spite of the volum-

An eastern Wyoming type of summer rainfall requires vastly different cropping systems from the Utah type of spring and winter rainfall.

Rains that to a large extent dash down and run away are not an advantage in proportion to their amounts,

and numerous showers of insignificant amounts, while building up the annual totals are often worse than none as the soil must be worked after each rain. Thus the average frequency of stormy days is a vital consideration. Also, the winter snow must remain on the ground and seep downward rather than be blown away or be too light in amount to seep down.

In fact an average rainfall for a ten-year period may not be the average for another ten-year period; it would take 50 or 100 years' observations to establish a reasonably accurate average, and even with this done a large element of chance enters the problem as any year may have 50 or 150 per cent of the "average," or there may be 3 or 5 or even more years in succession with amounts less or more than the average. The higher this average and the more ideal its monthly distribution the better are the chances.

We say "chances" advisedly, for there is no certainty that any year will have more or less rain just because some previous year had much or little. There are no such events as "cycles" of weather, accurately speaking. There may be occasional returns to similar conditions, which may be more or less uniform in length yet the so-called cycle may be interrupted at any time.

Several eminent meteorologists have detected cycles in their studies of weather records, varying from a few days length to many years; but in every case the amount of the change is so slight as to be obscured in the greater accidental changes, therefore the cycles are useless to commerce or agriculture.

A 35-year cycle has had a wide acquaintance, but a more prominent one is the 19-year cycle, which, while its statistics show it to be a failure about one-fifth of the time, and that its variations in amounts of precipitation are often almost imperceptibly slight, has been traced from 1910, a dry year, back to the droughts predicted by Elisha and Elijah, and the one predicted by Joseph to Pharaoh.

A fact that is more to the point in answering queries as to the coming

season is that between the dry years which represent the drought cycles, we find other dry years scattered quite heterogeneously. Also, a minute's study of any precipitation record of length shows the fallacy of expecting a wet year to follow a dry year, or a dry year to follow a wet one. The wettest year of record at Salt Lake City up to that time was in 1866, with about 50 per cent excess; it was not followed by a dry year but by an amount in excess of the normal about 75 per cent, as shown by the records kept by the pioneers.

Even if one could guess the coming year's precipitation, it would be necessary to interpolate its distribution, for as often happens, a calendar year with an excess of precipitation, may be one that constituted a drought to the crops which needed the moisture when they did not get it. Wet years and dry years will appear in the records entirely without symmetry or system, much as do the short and long words in this page.

Neither is there any change taking place in the climate, due to any causes whatsoever, so far as can be determined. This fallacy of thought usually takes the form used in a recent advertising publication which urged the making of homestead entries, and stated "It seems to be a matter of common observation that rainfall in a new country increases with settlement, cultivation, and tree planting." This assumes that a good evaporation surface is necessary to produce the desired moisture in the air.

If such a condition were desirable to satisfy this theory, a strong refutation appears in the Saltair Beach, Utah, records which while made about 1,000 feet out in Great Salt Lake, show about 1.25 inches less rain annually than at Salt Lake City, 16 miles from the lake. This theory also overlooks the fact that precipitation in many districts is greatest in winter and spring when plant transpiration is least. Also, there are numerous islands, and points of land such as the peninsula of lower California, surrounded by oceans of water, which are deserts for want of rain.

This same authority quotes an eminent professor who " \* \* in 1867 predicted that this increase in moisture would come about by the distribution of electrical currents caused by the building of railroads and by the settlement of the country." This would seem a very attractive argument for a railroad company to make as showing that electricity for thunderstorms

rather wicked competitor for a slender railroad.

So much credence has been given this theory that we may quote this authority a little farther: "Wells being dug and water from lower strata being pumped on the land or brought from neighboring mountain streams or lakes slowly increases the total amount of water in the soil and even in the air." In view of the stated purpose of the dry farmer to prevent water loss by evaporation, this part of the theory is absurd, for he would be working against his own interests to stop evaporation, if it induces rain.

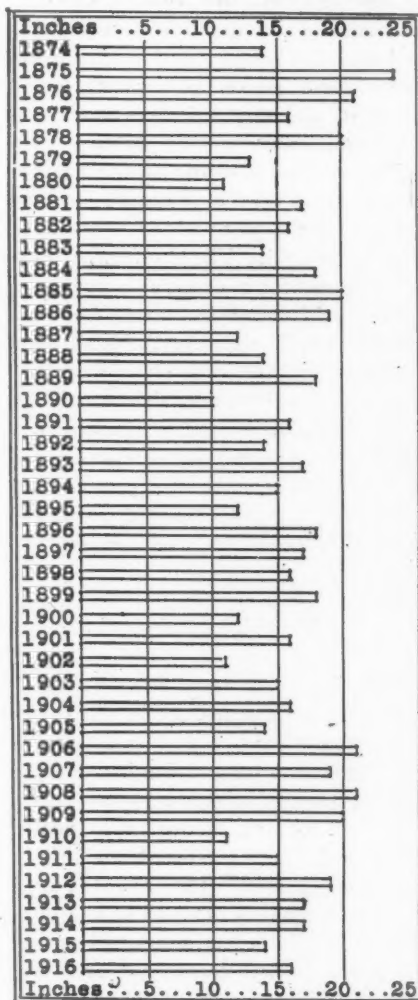
The digging of wells is a slow way to replenish the loss of moisture by surface evaporation, which from a free water surface may reach 800 tons, or 200,000 gallons per month per acre. If the soil mulch were not attained at a great cost by the dry farmer, to prevent evaporation, one well for every acre would have to supply 280 gallons per hour to keep even. As for bringing water from neighboring mountain streams, for irrigation, this effect would be infinitesimal, for almost any thunderstorm is larger in area than an irrigation system, from headworks to the ends of the most distant laterals.

This authority, voicing, or printing, the sentiment often expressed, goes on to explain that the transpiration from the plants, the cool currents rising from the cool green fields, and so forth attract the clouds, and that the dew deposits in the cool nights of the higher lands bring back moisture, yet probably the heaviest deposit of dew known does not exceed 0.01 inch, an infinitely small amount of rain.

To settle this problem finally, let us examine the mechanics of a rainstorm. The air above the land must first be saturated, then by the addition of still more moisture without a change of temperature condensation takes place and rain falls.

The amount of moisture required to saturate the air on a summer day is about 5 per cent of the total weight, which over most of the arid regions is about 12 pounds per square inch. Doing the arithmetic of this problem we find that in the saturated air above an

Precipitation Records at Salt Lake City.



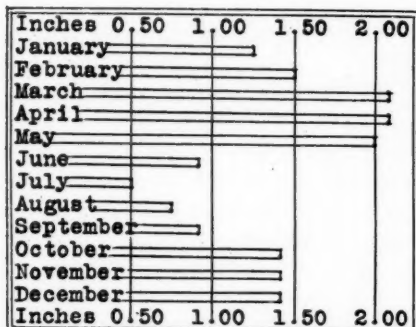
would be localized and shower down rain on the land grants to that particular railroad company, if it were true. One calculator and physicist has estimated that in one such a storm as entered the Gulf of Mexico coast near the close of September, 1917, there is approximately 450 million horsepower of energy. On this basis, even a small Western thundershower would make a



acre of ground there are 480,000 gallons of water—and not a cloud is yet in sight, they are just ready to form.

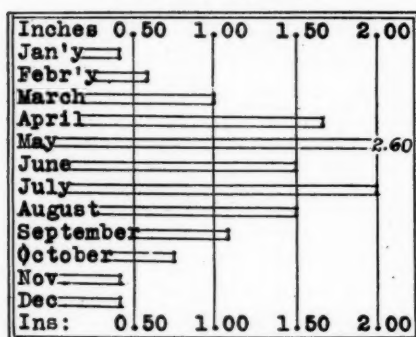
The Plant Physiologist informs us that an acre of luxuriant vegetation will transpire about 1,700 gallons of water on a good growing day. From this we deduce the interesting infor-

Monthly Distribution of Precipitation at Salt Lake City.



mation that it would require nine and one-half months steady evaporation from the plants to saturate the atmosphere if none of the air were carried away by winds meanwhile. This is practically equal to two full summer seasons at this altitude, and we haven't the rain started yet; if we are to get a two-hours' shower of an inch of rain these already overworked verdant fields of the theorist must sweat on another full month to produce it. And

Monthly Distribution of Precipitation at Cheyenne, Wyoming



this brings us well into the third summer after starting to make a rain-storm, which according to the daily weather maps of the U. S. Weather Bureau, frequently reaches the Rocky Mountain country in less than 24 hours from the true source, the Pacific ocean.

The oscillating precipitation values must ever be the CAUSE of good and bad crop years, and not the result of luxuriant vegetation. If the march of civilization affected the precipitation appreciably we should have no difficulty in placing the approximate date of general settlement on the precipitation charts of the various sections of the country. But this we cannot do unless we accept the preposterous conclusions that civilization moved away or lost its influence on the weather every few years and permitted a drought, and doubled its influence at other times and caused a deluge.

The only guide to the future weather is the record of the weather in the past; what has occurred may occur again. The dry farmer must be prepared for a drought every year, if he would succeed; that is, he must break his soil, cultivate the land, seed his crop, and till it as if he were defending it against the driest of all years in the past; and if he is not physically or financially able to do this year after year, authorities seem to agree that he should avoid acquaintance with failure by not attempting the fight.

### HAY IN IDAHO

We like the "National Wool Grower" and, although we are not in the sheep business, we read it with great interest. Its clear type and handsome style make it a very attractive paper.

We are located along the Snake River and join the Aberdeen-Springfield canal district. The irrigated land along this canal is devoted to the production of alfalfa hay, the small grains and sugar beets. Usually, there are from thirty to fifty thousand sheep fed between American Falls and Springfield—the most of them near Aberdeen and, hay, in past years, excepting last spring, has sold at from five dollars to six dollars a ton. Last spring some hay sold as high as twenty dollars and a little at thirty dollars. There is a large hay crop this year and the first and second cuttings are up in good shape—there having been no rains to injure it. There were some weeds and

June grass in the first cutting but the second cutting was unusually good in quality, although the quantity was a little short.

By reason of the high price prevailing for a very short period last spring, and the high cost of labor and, substantially, everything that enters into the living of the average rancher, together with the high price propaganda which has so persistently spread over our country, the ranchers in this district have fixed upon a price of fifteen dollars a ton for alfalfa hay. In nine cases out of ten there is no water and shelter and, substantially, no pasture with the hay. That this price is excessive is evidenced by the fact that very little hay has been contracted for up to this time. Another element which prevents the sheepmen and ranchers from coming together is the lack of accurate information, or, I might better say, the abundance of misinformation regarding the profits of the sheep business.

The average rancher in this locality "needs the money" and when he hears of such accounts as appear on page 53, of your September issue, he immediately forgets all the failures, and is thoroughly convinced that it is impossible to keep from making large profits in the sheep business and that the sheep men, no matter how great their financial burdens and misfortunes, can easily afford to pay any price for the products of the rancher which the latter's conscience will permit him to demand.

A. H., Idaho.

### OREGON SHEEP SILOS

We have had a very dry season here; no rain at all; the range is exceedingly dry and hay is selling at \$15 per ton in the stack. I have just finished building two large silos with a capacity of 225 tons each. They are 20 by 36 feet. I expect to feed part hay and part ensilage to my ewes in lambing. Will enclose a picture of the silos under separate cover. I attended the Salt Lake Ram Sale last year but was unable to do so this year.

S. E. MILLER, Oregon.



## Wool Growing In Australia

By R. W. HARROWELL.

THE figures are now available regarding the volume and value of the Australian wool purchased by the British government last season. The weight of greasy wool was 323,748,376 pounds and the scoured wool purchased weighed 34,310,645 pounds.

The average appraised price per pound of greasy wool was 29½c. The clean cost basis was prepared with the object of returning to wool growers the average flat rate of 31c a pound of greasy wool. Nearly 300,000 separate and independent valuations were

The actual quantity of wool sold to the Imperial government was 376,166,159 pounds, which at 31c per pound of greasy wool was equal to £24,294,064 less a credit of £25,937 due to a slightly higher grade of wool having been selected by the Commonwealth manufacturers. The total value of the wool controlled and brought under the scheme amounted to £25,340,540 18s 7d. The charge of five-eighths of a penny per pound to cover handling costs from the warehouse to f. o. b., remuneration to wool and shipping ap-

mate estimate of the final dividend on account of the Imperial government's purchase of Australian wool forming part of the 1916-17 wool clip.

Several attempts have been made to estimate, in pounds, shillings and pence the loss caused to sheep owners through the blow fly. Experts have assumed that of the 17,000,000 breeding ewes in New South Wales in 1909-10, about 10,000,000 were handled at least twice in the year, because of the fly pest, the resultant loss being one per cent, which, at the rate of 10s per head,



Rambouillet Ewe Sold at the Salt Lake Ram Sale by the Quealy Sheep Co., Cokeville, Wyoming.

made on wool classified into 381 types. The average result of 29½c per pound on the greasy wool was eminently satisfactory. The average appraised price on scoured wool equalled 45¾c per pound. The average price on all wool appraised under the scheme was 28½c per pound. The difference between this average on the whole quantity of wool appraised and the 31c basis is equal to 9.5 per cent of the average appraised price of 28½c per pound. Thus there is every probability of a total dividend approximating 10 per cent of the appraised prices being made available for sheep owners.

praisers, and expenses incurred by the Commonwealth government, as agents for the Imperial government, amounted to £893,170 17s. At present it is impossible to say whether this sum will be sufficient to cover all charges.

The 10 per cent retention money deducted from the appraised valuation amounting to £2,313,460 17s 2d will be distributed in all capitals by the wool selling houses on October 14. The first dividend of 5 per cent will be paid on October 2nd. Several months must elapse before another dividend can be declared, and it is impossible for some considerable time to give an approxi-

meant a loss of £50,000. To this has to be added a further loss of £166,000, due to depreciation of wool generally; and another £25,000 has to be also taken into account for expenses of treatment. A fourth item is the loss of lambs due to the disturbance of flocks, estimated at £70,000 being 350,000 lambs at 4s per head. The total loss on this computation is £311,000 per year, but other factors enter into the estimate, which bring the reasonably calculable loss to N. S. W. yearly to £378,000. Thus the question of checking the ravages of the fly is one

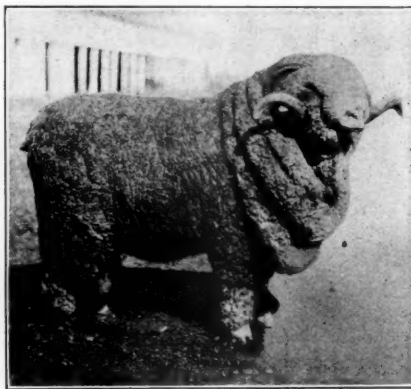
of outstanding importance in the pastoral industry.

Some interesting evidence regarding the carrying capacity of good class sheep country in Riverine, N. S. W., and the profits made from wool growing, was given recently before a Land Court in that state. Evidence was given as to the values obtained from sheep for the past eight or ten years, and the number required to maintain a home. The manager of one station stated that 18,000 acres were necessary, and estimated the carrying capacity of the land in question at one sheep to 6 acres.

The owner of 9,000 acres adjoining put the carrying at 6 acres and about 12,000 acres a living area. Another witness put the carrying at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and 3,000 sheep required. In fair seasons 6s 6d was the net returns from wool and increase. This did not include government rents, interest on money invested, or working expenses (except shearing and cartage). He allowed three years out of every ten in that particular district during which no profits were made. This made the net returns for a ten years' period 4s 9d to 5s a sheep. Land 50 miles north of the railway (on the plains) could be classed as second class breeding country, and was worth £2 10s fully improved to carry a sheep. Ordinary losses were at least 3 and one-third per cent. Allowing 5 per cent on money invested would leave £220 to work 15,000 acres. He put an average fleece  $8\frac{1}{2}$  pounds value 6s  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Another land owner, with 25 years' experience, put carrying capacity at five and three-quarter acres and 3,000 sheep required. To maintain a fair living he considered not more than one-half should be breeding ewes. The Crown Inspector stated that the land was of four and one-fifth acres carrying capacity, 2,000 sheep were required. Average rainfall in locality from  $13\frac{3}{4}$  to 14 inches. Sheep returns averaged 9s 6d a sheep. Deductions 5 per cent on money invested, in improvements and sheep. Sale of wool, shearing and freight, £98, 3 per cent losses, taxes, rent, and £100 for management left £517 profit.

In my last article reference was made to the Corriedale and it is interesting to note a steady change of opinion in favor of that breed. When it first came prominently under the notice of Australian wool growers it was regarded with suspicion, as a "made breed" of unreliable prepotency. But a change is taking place—especially among those sheep owners who devote themselves to the crossbred. There are many wool growers in Australia who have reached such a point in crossbreeding that they are puzzled as to what rams to use next. The halfbred ram is, of course, one way of endeavoring to solve the problem, but I am inclined to doubt whether the halfbred ram is theoretically better for the purpose than the Corriedale. My



Champion Rambouillet Ram at Utah State Fair  
owned by John H. Seely, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.  
This is the Ram for Which He Paid  
\$1000 Last Year.

reasons are as follows: In breeding crossbreds in Australia the wool point of view must be considered, and it is essential to strive for evenness in the clip. Now the halfbred ram, resulting from the mating of such violently opposed types as a pure Merino and a pure Longwool, must necessarily throw uneven progeny, some inclining one way and some another. The Corriedale is a fixed type of halfbred in which prepotency is already established, and which is yearly becoming more so. Therefore, my contention is that more even progeny, and a more even wool clip, is likely to result from the use of a carefully bred Corriedale ram than from a direct first cross, i. e., a halfbred. Then, of course, there are

large areas of country on which the now well established type known as the Ideal offers just the class of ram required, and every year that has been occupied in fixing this type is, in my opinion, an argument in its favor as against the halfbred ram.

At present seasonal prospects throughout Australia are good though in some parts lambing is being seriously affected owing to the feed being so dry as to render it impossible for the ewes to rear their lambs. There is, however, nothing that could be construed into symptoms of drought.

Referring to drought, I have some figures relating to what steps two large stations in Riverina, N. S. W., have taken to make themselves secure against the next drought. On one station 46,000 sheep were shorn last year, but that is about 20 per cent more than the average for the year, though it is not so long ago that up to 50,000 were carried. Enormous sums have been expended in the past in fodder purchase and transference to relief country. In the last drought fodder buying started as a precaution while the reserves on the station were still well in hand but it was all required, and more. Advantage was taken of the good season last year to put by nearly 3,000 tons of hay and silage, and the stock would have been greater but for the fact that in two of the silage pits spontaneous combustion reduced the contents to ashes. This season 800 tons of silage are being pitted, and some 400 tons of wheaten hay made, which will make the total reserve up to over 4,000 tons. This year's operations have been curtailed by limitations of the labor supply. "My aim is," remarked the manager, "to work up to a stock of 10,000 tons; then I would not fear a two years' drought, and would not have to move a sheep."

On the adjoining station, which carries a noted Merino stud, the fodder question has had comprehensive attention, and its economy and value have been abundantly demonstrated. In the 1912 drought, for instance, 26,000 ewes were fed on 2 pounds of chaff and wheat daily. The chaff was mixed with molasses, and the wheat sprung

and added. The feed was mixed a few hours before using, and was all fed in troughs 8 inches wide, without bottoms. The feeding of hay has been found altogether too wasteful, hence the chaffing. On this ration the ewes lambd very well, and 72 per cent of lambs was marked, while the flock ewes, not so cared for, only gave 18 per cent of lambs. On a ration of 4 pounds of silage daily in the last drought, 80 per cent of lambs was marked from the stud ewes, and on this succulent food both the ewes and the lambs did well. Three thousand tons of fodder conserved on the station was consumed in the 1914-15 drought.

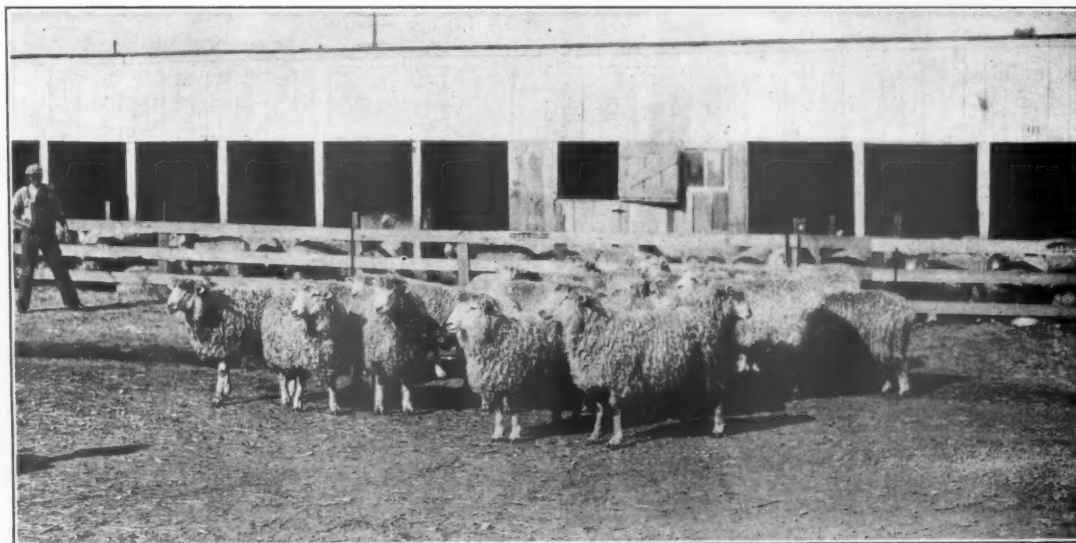
will put Texas in good condition with winter pasturage.

Large acreages of oats are now being planted, closing week in September in the farm ranch counties, and during October and November increased quantities of oats and wheat will be planted in all middle and north Texas, which, in case of normal rainfall, will produce great quantities of valuable winter pasturage (the stock being shut out in March, and the crop harvested in May, and early June.) The sale of between fifty and fifty-five thousand stock sheep, almost exclusively ewes, had been contracted before the rains came, in some of the most drouthy counties, (the coming of rains stopped

sheep raisers. I subscribed to your journal, not because I was a producer, but because of the very superior articles your edition contained. They are the very best I have read.

Stock raising is quite different than it was when we were cattlemen in northern Nevada where the stock ranged over free and unlimited areas of the best grass known, where cattle were always fat and no feed or preparation was made for them during the winter. Three and four year old steers were sold for \$25 and \$28 a head and cattlemen became rich.

The best breed of sheep with adequate feed stored away for winter use is the only successful way to engage



25 Cotswold Range Rams Consigned by the Deseret Sheep Co. and Sold at the Salt Lake Sale to Emma Yearian, Lemhi, Idaho for \$125 per Head

### RAINS IN TEXAS

The drouth in Texas, most extensive, and of greatest duration since 1857, has been partially, where not wholly, broken, over all the drouth suffering portions of the state. Rain in good quantity began falling over portions of the drouthy districts, the last week in August, and has fallen since then, over different sections, at different times, and while the rains have not been general, covering all the drouthy portions of the state, at the same time, great relief has come from these sectional rains. The coming of normal rainfall during October and November

sales) most of which were shipped to New Mexico. September sheep, and angora goat shearing, progressed fairly well. Prices obtained for sales made during the drouth were from \$6.50 to \$8.00 per head. Sales since the coming of rain have ranged, for ewes, at \$10 to \$12. The most recent sale being that of 1,250 breeding ewes reported at the latter price.

B. L. C., Texas.

### FROM SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

It is very kind, as well as complimentary, for you to include me among the favored and fortunate class, the

in this enterprise, in other words better husbandry the better grade of sheep and with an adequate supply of alfalfa will give success to your enterprise, as well as better and cheaper meat to the consumer. Conserve all available water, get the desert lands seeded with alfalfa and produce enough on each acre to feed thirty sheep through the entire winter.

The price of wool and lambs now makes it worth while for the most learned and systematic business men to give their entire attention to sheep raising. D. T. HAM, Washington.

Are your dues paid for 1917?



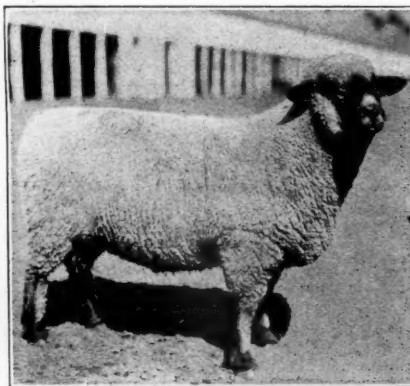
## SHEEP FOR THE PINEY WOODS

As a result of the Great Lakes wool meeting at Chicago in September, President Hagenbarth of the National Wool Growers' Association, has agreed to investigate the merits of the proposition. He left Chicago for the northern peninsula of Michigan early in October with an appointment to meet certain owners of large tracts of cutover lands at Menominee, Michigan, October 10, at which plans may be formulated for transferring any surplus Western sheep to these areas. It is Mr. Hagenbarth's intention to look over the pine woods country tributary to Lake Superior and Lake Michigan with a view to ascertaining its grazing capacity.

There are millions of acres of such cutover land in Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, practically all held by speculators who have been disappointed at the market for their property. Since the war began demand for cutover land has practically disappeared and many speculators are staggering under the load they are carrying. They see a way out by interesting the sheepman and it was with that object that the recent Great Lakes Wool Convention at Chicago was pulled off.

"If we are to establish a sheep industry in this cutover country it will be necessary to eliminate oratory and get down to practical measures," said Hagenbarth. "The orators had their day at the Chicago meeting; we are now making an effort to do something on business lines. Let me assert at the outset that any impression that the Western sheepman is jealous of Eastern competition and is averse to establishment of flocks in the farming belt is erroneous. We realize that until the farmer east of the Missouri River becomes interested in sheep the wool and mutton industry will get the same scant recognition at Washington that handicaps it now. If the grain raising states possessed sheep by the million we would be in a position to insist on our rights instead of accepting the few small crumbs that fall from the table.

"It will first be necessary to ascertain the grazing capacity of these cutover lands, a matter on which there is some difference of opinion. The next move will be to secure reasonable terms from the owners, terms likely to interest Western sheepmen. I do not expect the older generation of range men to grow enthusiastic over the proposition, but it may be an opportunity for the young fellows who could get a start by their parents. Owners of these lands must, however, be prepared to make concessions. It will be necessary to offer inducements by permitting Western sheepmen to use the land for a period of years without payment, giving them a purchase option. Pioneering is expensive and frequently abortive, so far as results



One of J. J. Craner's Hampshire Rams at Corinne, Utah.

are concerned. We need a place for our surplus Western sheep and it is possible that the time is ripe to convert these brush-grown, cutover tracts into grazing lands. It is a business proposition and will never be worked out by platform oratory, long-winded resolutions or street parades."

Meanwhile the owners of cutover lands are hopeful. They are satisfied to a man that their particular localities were designed by nature for wool and mutton production. They are anxious to sell, if not to make concessions and therein lies the difficulty. A Montana man recently visited a number of cutover tracts in Wisconsin on business bent, but he bought no land. "Those fellows want all the money you have for raw land," he explained.

"They have jumped prices several hundred per cent in a few years and whenever a man who looks like a purchaser appears on the scene, they welcome him by putting on a little more." Clearing is expensive and the enterprise carries an element of risk.

J. E. P.

## FROM UTAH COUNTY, UTAH

As a wool grower of one of the secluded portions of the state located in what will be known as the new county of Daggett, I greatly appreciate the opportunity of addressing a few lines to your valuable paper.

After a very hard winter and spring and after receiving such unusual prices for our wool and lambs, the sheepmen of this section are still in the land of the living.

We have been suffering great loss from predatory animals. Our average loss during the summer months is probably one sheep per day and on account of our isolated condition, we have not been able to cope with the situation satisfactorily. The sheepmen of this section feel that they have been greatly neglected by both the state and nation in the destruction of predatory animals.

Our sheep have summered well and our lambs are looking fine. There is still room for some good live ranchers to enter into the sheep business on a small scale.

With the best wishes for the success of the sheep business and the National Wool Growers' Association.

P. G. WALL, Utah.

## WHO WANTS BURROS?

We have between 200 and 300 burros overrunning our range, tearing down fences and making themselves regular nuisances. How can we kill and market these pests? Their hides are worth something, and the fat and tankage might be sold. How could the fat be extracted and where is there a market for it? The tallow would probably be classified as soap or crude fat.

M. R. BEENE, New Mexico.

## Sheep As Crop Harvesters

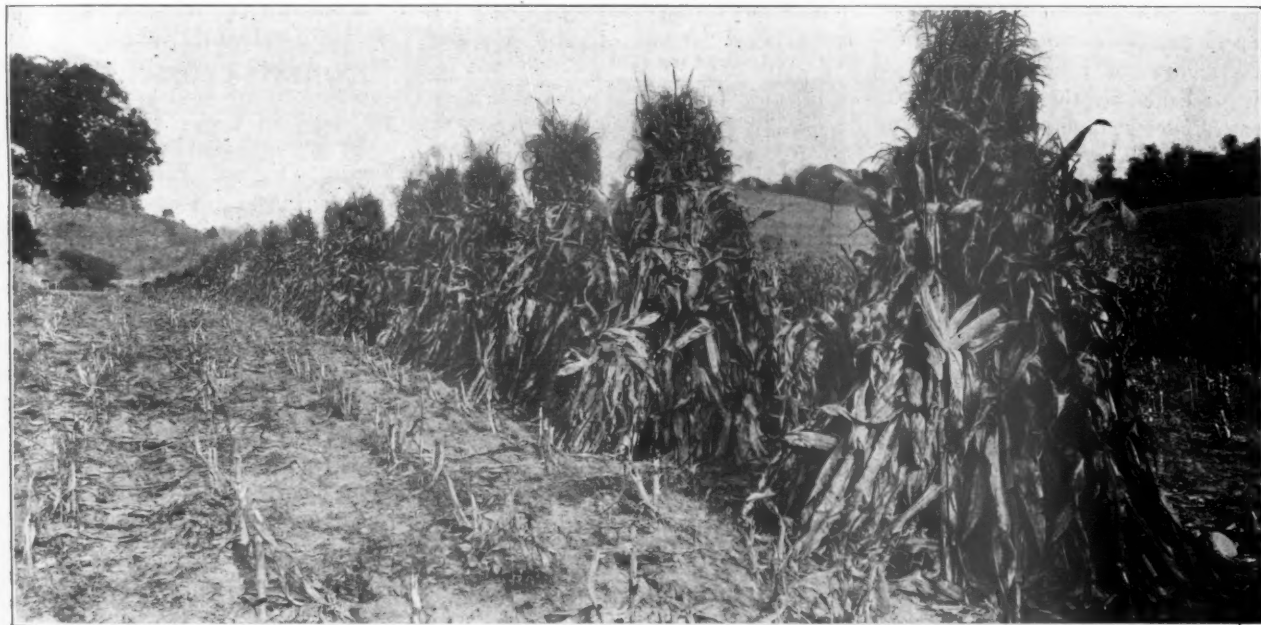
By DAVID GEORGE.

**M**AKING mutton by obliging the sheep to harvest the corn and soy bean crops is the Missouri method of controlling the high price of farm labor. "If we can't hire hands at reasonable wages to harvest our crops we will simply specialize in the live stock branches of farming with sheep and hogs and make these industrious animals rustle their feed and harvest our crops at the same time. In the doing, we not only concentrate our crops into more valuable products but we also are pursuing a line of farming

relish the beans and will clean the fields of weeds while the porkers work on the corn. The sheep soon learn to like the corn also particularly after the hogs have laid low much of the crop which otherwise would not be within reach of the mutton-makers.

One acre of corn in which beans are also cropped that will yield 60 bushels of grain will fatten eight to ten sheep for market. An acre of like corn will prepare about ten hogs that weigh 175 pounds for the butcher's block. A happy combination is to have plenty of

sheep into fields of corn and soy beans for from 60 to 100 days in order that the animals may gain in weight, condition and general order so as to be in shape to go on the market as fat stock. Under such procedure it is not uncommon for the sheep to gain 25 to 30 pounds apiece in the course of 70 to 80 days. Feeders report net profits of \$3 to \$3.50 per head from feeding activities of this type. The method of management favors the rapid conditioning of the sheep under a system which requires little labor while it fa-



A Part of the Corn Crop May Be Harvested With Sheep.

which makes for increased crop production and soil improvement," is the view of local farmers as regards this matter.

Missouri stockmen sow the soy beans directly in their corn at planting time using a special attachment on the cornplanter which drops three grains of corn and two or three beans in each hill. When the combination crop is ready for harvest, the sheep or hogs can be turned into the fields. Generally it is a good plan to run the two varieties of stock together in this crop clean-up work as the sheep will

blue grass or clover or alfalfa supplemented with fields of rape, soy beans or cowpeas on which to carry the sheep before they are turned into the cornfields. Another good plan is to raise the soy beans and corn on adjoining fields if conditions militate against their being cropped on the same field so that at "sheeping off" time the sheep can have the run of both fields of forage so that they will have access to a balanced ration.

Many Missouri farmers report excellent returns from buying thin "Westerns" in the early fall and turning the

vors a quick turn-over of cash. Sheep in low order and finish can be bought at a price on the market and in the course of two to three months the animals can be returned to the central market in sufficient bloom and order to command an attractive price and sufficient advance to make the work very profitable to the farmer. Under existent conditions, the margin in sheep feeding is adequately large to assure the operator of promising interest and dividends from his activities.

More and more the importance of producing mutton on forage crops and

grain that is "sheeped off" is developing among the sheep trade on farms. Alfalfa is the most suitable of all Western forages for the grass manufacture of mutton and wherever it is extensively used for this purpose, excellent results obtain. However, it is essential to keep the sheep off the alfalfa during periods when the presence of the flocks would be detrimental to the grass stands or when the animals would be exposed to bloat as a consequence of grazing the grass when it was damp or wet.

The beauty about alfalfa rests in the fact that a new crop of grass is constantly coming on from spring until fall while the feeding value of the forage is exceptionally high, it keeps the sheep in healthy condition and it provides plenty of roughage which is keenly relished by the animals of the flock. Where change pastures of blue grass or clover are available so that the sheep may be alternated from one enclosure to another as often as the condition of the grass necessitates such changes, the sheep are kept coming on and improving during the entire grazing season and are in prime shape for a finish period in the feedlot or over the cornfields during the fall.

Several Western feeders recently told the writer that they had realized remarkable returns from grinding all their alfalfa hay into meal before they fed it to the sheep. They say that it costs only \$1.50 a ton to reduce the hay to meal which permits of feeding this material directly with the grain of the ration. They feed a daily allowance of the meal in exact proportion to the bulk which they would supply to the sheep if the material were in the long feed condition. When mixed with the grain the alfalfa can be fed in a self-feeder, this convenience reducing the amount of essential hand labor needed to cater to the requirements of the flock.

Prospects indicate that one of the best opportunities open to any farmer at the present time is to expend some of his savings for the purchase of bred ewes which he can rough through the winter on cheap hay, fodder and straw

or ensilage until lambing time when the animals will need some oats and bran to produce a generous flow of milk on which to develop their lamb crop. By the time the lambs are hardy and active, grass will be ready so that the ewes and their lambs can be turned out to rustle their living without supplementary feed except when the grass is very short or parched as the result of dry weather when additional allowances of green corn, alfalfa, clover or other feed available which may be fed as a soiling crop should be provided for the flock.

Ewes purchased in this way will yield a lamb crop which should be sold in the late spring averaging about 70 pounds per animal at a top price if the animals are fat and of good type and



A Karalinc Exhibited at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

quality. Furthermore the ewes should shear seven or eight pounds of wool apiece or better. After the breeding ewes have been used for service and as wool producers for one or two years or until such time as it is desirable to dispose of them, they may be sold in the fall off the corn and soy bean or grass fields at which time they will be fat and in condition to command a good market price. With wool, pelts, mutton and lamb bringing premium prices and showing every indication of going up rather than down in value, it behooves every farmer who is situated so that he can keep sheep to get busy at once and round together a flock of feeders or breeders. Sheep of any sort look like sure money under existent conditions. Sure money does not come

to the farmer so often and regularly that he can afford to neglect the profitable opportunity which the farm flock offers.

### RAIN IN NORTH UTAH

We have had a good rain in northern Utah and the range is in fine condition. While we have had some frost, it has not as yet been very heavy. Hay is selling in this section at \$10 per ton and a good bit will be fed. I am going to feed some of my Hampshires on a little cabbage this winter to see how they do. I can buy cabbage for one-half cent a pound and it ought to be worth that much.

JOHN NEBEKER, Utah.

### EXHIBITS CROSSBRED EWE

The livestock display at the Morrow County, Oregon, Fair at Heppner, while not as large as former years, contained an interesting exhibit in sheep. Jack Hynd, the largest exhibitor, showed a crossbred ewe of exceptional qualities. The animal was of special interest, inasmuch as it represented the typical range problem. The animal was the product of a range Merino ewe and purebred Lincoln, crossed again with Lincoln blood. Mr. Hynd sheared 15 2-3 pounds of wool from the animal, compared with 8 to 10 pounds realized from the usual range flock. Just what line of breeding to follow now, is the problem, not only of one man, but aptly illustrates the sheepman's quandary, after an individual of superior merit and qualities has been secured, the trick is to retain those characteristics under range conditions. The animal received considerable attention from the visitors and representatives of the Agriculture College.

The Morrow County Fair was a great success and no small credit is due to Mr. Smead for his excellent services rendered so gratuitously.

R. W. BLANCHARD.

Many of last year's members have not paid dues for 1917.



# Wintering Breeding Ewes

By W. E. JOSEPH, Montana Experiment Station.

AS the prices of farm products keep advancing and the ratio of the prices of various products tends to change more or less, it becomes necessary for the stockman to inquire more closely into the relative profitableness of the various systems which he can adopt. If feed prices advance relatively more rapidly than livestock, it may necessitate some change in the system of handling the livestock in order that less feed will be required, such as feeding cheaper feeds, marketing the increase in the herd or flock at an earlier age, or having the young stock born during the pasture season. On the other hand, if prices of livestock advance more rapidly, it may be more profitable to feed the livestock longer, to feed the more expensive feeds, or to start the young stock earlier.

The cost of wintering breeding stock is a very important item of expense in the livestock business, particularly in case of sheep and cattle or other stock which produces but one or two young per season. It was with the idea of obtaining some data on the amount of feed eaten by breeding ewes during the winter season, when fed a standard ration, that the experiment described herein was undertaken.

The results were obtained with 18 Rambouillet ewes which were fed for a period of 160 days. They were fed in two lots of nine ewes each. Previous to lambing, one lot was fed a ration of clover hay and beets and a short time before the lambing season began a small amount of oats was added to the ration. Lot II was fed the same ration except that no beets were fed before lambing.

After lambing, more oats were fed and a little bran was added in order to give a more generous milk flow. During the last few weeks before putting on pasture, beets were fed to Lot II also.

In Table I, the daily ration for Lot I during the first 70 days is seen to be 3.5 pounds of clover hay and one pound of beets. During the last 20

days before the beginning of the lambing season, about one-third of a pound of oats was added to the ration in order to bring the ewes into milk at lambing time. For Lot II, the ration consisted of 4 pounds of hay for the first 70 days while during the last 20-day period before lambing one-third of

pounds of oats, and 32 pounds of bran; each ewe of Lot II was fed an average of 675 pounds of clover hay, 15 pounds of beets, 118 pounds of oats and 35 pounds of bran. The ewes were on feed an average of practically 100 days before lambing and 60 days after lambing in both lots.

TABLE I—RATIONS FED TO BREEDING EWES AND THEIR LAMBS AT DIFFERENT PERIODS DURING THE FEEDING TEST—1916-17.

Period	Lot I				Lot II			
	Clover Hay Lbs.	Beets Lbs.	Oats Lbs.	Bran Lbs.	Clover Hay Lbs.	Beets Lbs.	Oats Lbs.	Bran Lbs.
<b>Before Lambing.</b>								
First 70 days—daily per head.....	3.5	1.0	—	—	4.0	—	—	—
Twenty days immediately preceding the lambing season—daily per head.....	3.7	1.0	0.35	—	4.1	—	0.35	—
Average 90 days—daily per head.....	3.5	1.0	0.08	—	4.0	—	0.08	—
<b>After Lambing.</b>								
First 30 days—daily per head.....	5.2	1.5	2.0	0.3	4.7	—	1.7	0.3
Second 30 days—daily per head.....	4.0	0.9	1.6	0.8	4.4	0.5	1.7	0.8
Average 60 days.....	4.6	1.2	1.8	0.5	4.5	0.2	1.7	0.5
<b>Entire Experiment.</b>								
Total feed eaten per ewe.....	633.	175.	120.	32.	675.	15.	118.	35.
Total feed eaten per lamb—Average period 64 days.....	6.4	—	5.4	5.4	7.4	—	6.0	6.0

a pound of oats was added to the ration.

For two months after most of the ewes had lambed, the ration for the ewes consisted of a little more hay and considerably more oats and bran. The daily ration for Lot I was 4.6 pounds of hay, 1.2 pounds of beets, 1.8 pounds of oats and 0.5 pound of bran;

The lambs were 64 days old on the average in both lots, considering both twins and singles. The average amount of feed fed specially to the lambs of Lot I was 6.4 pounds of clover hay, 5.4 pounds of oats, and 5.4 pounds of bran per lamb; in Lot II, 7.4 pounds of clover hay, 6.0 pounds of oats, and 6.0 pounds of bran per lamb.

TABLE II—WEIGHTS AND GAINS OF EWES AND LAMBS—MAINTENANCE EXPERIMENT 1916-17.

Period	Lot I			Lot II			
	Initial Lbs.	Final Lbs.	Total Lbs.	Initial Lbs.	Final Lbs.	Total Lbs.	Average Daily Lbs.
<b>Ewes</b>							
First 70 days.....	163.	176.	13.	162.	178.	16.	0.23
Twenty days immediately preceding lambing season.....	176.	179.	3.	178.	179.	1.	0.05
Ninety days before lambing.....	163.	179.	16.	162.	179.	17.	0.19
Total Experiment—160 days.....	163.	157.	—6.	162.	158.	—4.	—0.02
<b>Lambs</b>							
From birth to the end of the experiment—Av. age 64 days.....	10.4	42.0	31.6	10.6	41.0	30.4	0.48

for Lot II, it was 4.5 pounds of clover hay, 0.2 pounds of beets, 1.7 pounds of oats, and 0.5 pound of bran.

During the five and one-third months, or 160 days, each ewe of Lot I was fed an average of 633 pounds of clover hay, 175 pounds of beets, 120

During the three-month period before the lambing season began, the ewes of the two lots had gained an average of 16 or 17 pounds per head. They were in very good flesh when the experiment began and they were in excellent condition at the beginning of

the lambing season. The ewes all had sufficient milk at lambing time to start the lambs off well.

Comparing the weights of the ewes at the beginning and at the end of the 160-day test, Lot I had lost 6 pounds per head and Lot II had lost 4 pounds per head, a loss in weight too small to be of much significance. It will be noted that the average weights of these ewes ranged from 160 to 180 pounds during the experiment. Smaller ewes would require less feed while larger ewes would require more.

The 9 ewes of Lot I raised 14 lambs while the 9 ewes of Lot II raised 13 lambs. The average weight of the lambs taken on the date of birth was practically 10.5 pounds in both lots. During the 64 days, which was the average age of the lambs of both lots at the close of the test, they had gained practically 0.5 pound per day and had reached an average weight of 42 and 41 pounds per head, respectively.

The average number of lambs per ewe was 1.56 in Lot I and 1.44 in Lot II. One month after the close of the feeding test the ewes were sheared. The average fleece of Lot I weighed 13.8 pounds and of Lot II 14.0 pounds. The wool of every ewe was in the best of condition showing that the feed during the winter had been ample for wool production. The gain of practically 0.5 pound daily per lamb shows that the lambs were well nourished.

The average date of birth of these lambs was March 2nd. They were not turned on pasture until May 5th or 64 days later. As a result, we have a longer feeding period after lambing than is commonly the case, making the cost of winter feeding higher. If that is true in the reader's case, he can determine from the average daily rations per ewe at different stages of the experiment before and after lambing about how much feed will be required in his case.

As was previously stated, the ewes in this experiment were all purebred Rambouillets. The rations fed were ample for purebred flocks. For range ewes of smaller size, the rations could probably be reduced with good results. It may be possible in this case also to

substitute for a part of the hay, but if such roughages as oat straw or pea straw are used for this purpose, only a small fraction of the roughage should be made up of these feeds, as an extensive substitution will result in a poor condition of fleece. Further, it should be practiced only during the early part of the winter as a ration of this character just before lambing time will result in reduced milk flow and consequent loss of lambs.

In making a financial statement of the results of an experiment, it is impossible to determine prices that will apply to different localities or to different seasons or years. The scale of prices used applies fairly well to the conditions existing at the time this was

60 days after lambing—was \$10.47 to \$10.84. The cost of feed for the total lambs per ewe was practically \$0.50, making the total cost of feed per ewe and her product \$10.96 to \$11.32.

The wool per ewe was worth \$8.28 to \$8.40 and the lambs per ewe were worth \$7.42 to \$8.17. Each ewe, therefore, produced lambs and wool worth \$15.80 to \$16.45 at the close of the experiment. The surplus over cost of feed was practically \$5.00 per head.

### TO LICENSE THE PACKERS

Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Company, who has been in conference with Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator at Washington, has announced

TABLE III—COST OF WINTERING EWES AND GROWING EARLY LAMBS.

	Lot I	Lot II
Lambs per ewe .....	1.56	1.44
Pounds of lambs for each ewe.....	65.4	59.4
Wool yield per ewe—pounds.....	13.8	14.0
Cost of feed per day per ewe first 70 days.....	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04
Cost of feed per ewe per day after lambing.....	0.11	0.10
Total cost of feed per ewe—160 days:		
Hay @ \$20.00 per ton.....	6.33	6.75
Beets @ \$10.00 per ton.....	0.87	0.07
Oats @ \$2.50 per cwt.....	3.00	2.95
Bran @ \$2.00 per cwt.....	0.64	0.70
Total .....	10.84	10.47
Total cost of feed fed the number of lambs per ewe—		
Hay .....	0.10	0.11
Oats .....	0.21	0.21
Bran .....	0.17	0.17
Total .....	0.48	0.49
Total cost of feed per ewe and her lambs.....	11.32	10.96
Value of wool @ 60c per pound.....	8.28	8.40
Value of lambs per ewe @ 12.5c per pound.....	8.17	7.42
Total value of product per ewe.....	16.45	15.82
Excess over cost of feed.....	5.13	4.86

written (August, 1917). Hay is charged against the sheep at \$20 per ton, beets at \$10 per ton, oats at \$2.50 per 100 pounds, and bran at \$2 per 100 pounds. Wool is credited to the sheep at 60 cents per pound and lambs at 12.5 cents per pound.

On the basis of these prices, it cost 4 cents per head per day to keep the ewes until 20 or 30 days before the beginning of lambing season. After that time, about one-third pound of oats was added to the ration making the cost for that time nearly 5 cents per day. After lambing, it cost 10 to 11 cents per day to feed the ewe.

The total cost of feed per ewe for the total test of 160 days—approximately 100 days before lambing and

himself as favoring the plan to license packers.

"Mr. Hoover expects to work out a plan to standardize and regulate certain necessary things in relation to the livestock and meat industry; and he will get the ample support of the people in these industries," said Mr. Swift.

"I am not at liberty to go any further into details. Any statements in this respect must come from Mr. Hoover in due time.

"Swift & Company are perfectly willing to be put under licensed control as suggested and will do all in their power to assist in any way—and all of the other packers, so far as I know—both large and small—are willing to do the same."

## The Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent.

**T**HOUGH the "lid is still on" regarding the amount of wool purchased by the Committee on Wool Supply for the Department of War, it is known that enough has been done to have a material effect on the market, not only in stabilizing prices but in reducing the offerings of certain grades suitable for army contract purposes. The extent to which this has affected manufacturers is shown by the big buying of various leading mill buyers during the past month. Not reckoning the government purchases, which continue to be an unknown factor, weekly sales have averaged 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 pounds. There has been very little of the speculative ele-

accomplished possible for the present in lifting prices. Back of all the outward developments, is the possibility of the fixing of a maximum price by the government officials, and has been a constant restraining influence for the past two months.

Shrewd wool men believe that much was accomplished in the way of offsetting such interference when the Boston dealers initiated the policy of offering a moiety of their wool to the government, thereby serving both themselves and the wool growers. Certainly, for the moment there seems to be little chance of official action in the matter. Samples continue to be submitted to the Committee on Wool

covering 40,508,225 pounds of raw material. Offerings in pounds by the various wool markets of the country were as follows: Boston, 35,079,835 pounds; Chicago, 2,324,150 pounds; Philadelphia, 1,549,200 pounds; New York, 621,800 pounds; other markets, 933,240 pounds.

These purchases for the Department of War have not been all that has been taken for government purposes. Some time since the purchase of several million pounds of Texas and South American wool for the Navy Department was announced, and it was recently reported that manufacturers had taken about 35 per cent of this wool. The hitch seemed to be that buyers were



Cotswold Rams Purchased at the Salt Lake Ram Sale from J. E. Magleby by A. J. Knollin, Pocatello, Idaho.

ment in this; in fact, speculation has been at a standstill since the wool was offered to the government, nor is it likely to be much of a factor, in the opinion of leading wool men, in the future.

This is one of the most prominent results of the government dabbling in wool thus far noticeable, as it is manifest that buyers will not dare to get very far away from the values established by the valuation committees. Notwithstanding many claims of sales of lots turned down by the government for one reason or another, or of similar lots, at prices considerably higher than the government standards, the market is showing surprising steadiness, and apparently about all has been

Supply from time to time, though the big rush is over, and the valuation committees no longer find it necessary to meet daily as at first.

There has been much interest the country over as to the amount of wool actually taken by the Committee on Wool Supply, and the prices paid therefor, but it has been authoritatively announced that there is at present no intention of publishing such figures, as it is believed that no advantage will accrue from such publication. In only one direction has this policy been modified sufficiently to allow the publication of any official figures. It was recently announced that the various valuation committees had valued 851 lots of wool and tops up to September 18,

obliged to accept a blend, in order that all might be served alike. Some manufacturers objected to the Chubut wools contained therein, as they were not used to them, and preferred to make their own blend. However this may be, announcement is now made that the government has bought 25,000 bales Australian wool from the British government for the Navy Department, and that the wool might be expected to be landed shortly.

Nothing is yet known as to the method of distribution to be followed in the handling of the wool bought for the war department, but the new rule forbidding the publication of details regarding the award of contracts, prices and other particulars, indicate that



hereafter the policy of secrecy in the War Department, at least, will be enforced more rigidly than has hitherto been the case. Outside of the 25,000 bales, referred to above, nothing is known as to when further importations of wool from Australia are likely to be made. Many promises have been made, but the difficulty of getting the necessary tonnage has hitherto stood in the way of bringing the wool to this country.

According to the latest advices, Premier Hughes of the Australian government has found a way to hold up the shipment of the 10,000 bales or less bought by American firms just before the British government commandeered the whole Australian clip. Some time since this wool was ordered released, since which time the owners have been endeavoring to secure its shipment. Now it is announced that permits have been refused, Premier Hughes claiming that Americans had no authority to buy at that time, and therefore such purchases were purely speculative and entirely at the buyers' risk. This official appears to be a consistent and constant opponent, to use a mild word, of the United States in its efforts to secure wool in Australia.

Cables from South Africa indicate that a serious hitch has arisen in the negotiations between the British government and the Boer farmers regarding the taking over of the South African clip on the same terms as the Australian and New Zealand clips. Apparently, the farmers themselves are divided over the proposition, one organization having voted by a large majority to accept the government's offer, while another association, meeting later, was fully as pronounced in opposition. The latter wanted buyers from America and Japan admitted to buy wool, as prices would thereby be advanced. There the matter rests for the present. Wool men here believe that the British authorities will be able to secure by indirection, through control of shipping and banking facilities, what they are unable to accomplish by direct negotiation.

South American markets are just

opening, though the railroad strikes in Argentina threaten to seriously interfere with the shipment of wool from the country to the Central Market. It is estimated that something like 40,000 bales is already under contract, most of it for this country, but American buyers have recently withdrawn from the market, owing to the fact that prices cabled from the River Plate have been far above the parity of the Boston market. Several buyers are now on the way from Boston to the River Plate, having evidently timed their voyage so as to be present at the opening of the season. German participation in the season's buying is the uncertain factor in the market, for if competition from that source is eliminated, an easier market is expected than would otherwise be the case.

South American wools have had a very large place in the month's operations in this market, both in the government buying and in that of the mills. Transfers in both cases have been largely three-eighths-blood and quarter-blood grades, or second clip and carbonized wools. Reported transactions have included 1,000 bags carbonized wool at \$1.10 to \$1.25; Montevideo Lincolns at 66 cents, or 91 to 92 cents clean; large lines of Montevideo and Punta Arenas, mostly three-eighths-blood, at private terms; Scoured fleeces, same origin, at \$1.35 to \$1.40; Montevideo 50s at \$1.50 clean; 300,000 pounds, various South American grades, at private terms; 200,000 pounds Punta Arenas at \$1.30 clean for quarter-blood and \$1.45 for three-eighths-blood; 125 bales Punta Arenas Lincolns at 65 cents; and good lines of Buenos Aires second clip wools at 60 cents for threes, fours, and fives.

One house is reported to have sold about a million pounds of South American wools, in a single week late in the month, but particulars of grade and price are lacking. Other sales noted have been several hundred thousand pounds, different grades, at private terms; moderate lines of fine Chubuts at \$1.65 to \$1.70 clean; Entre Rios 50s at \$1.30 to \$1.35; Buenos Aires Lin-

colns at 64 to 65 cents; 100 bales Concordia 58s at 85 cents; 50 bales Buenos Aires Lincolns at 65 cents; 250 bags carbonized low quarter-blood at \$1.10 to \$1.20; Buenos Aires average quarter-blood at 72 to 74 cents; carbonized 46s to 48s at \$1.10 to \$1.25; 500 bales Punta Arenas at private terms; 100 bales various at private terms; good lines of second clip Montevideo and Concordia 50s to 58s at 74 cents; carbonized burry Buenos Aires second clip at \$1.35 clean for ones and twos and \$1.25 for twos and threes; Punta Arenas 56s to 58s at 80 cents; 50s at 80 cents; and 48s at 77 to 78 cents; Santa Cruz quarter and three-eighths-blood at 63 to 65 cents, and small lots of Buenos Aires Lincolns at 64 to 65 cents.

Only one vessel arrived from South Africa during the month, but for purposes of record there were included in the total receipts, over 5,300,000 pounds of wool, which had arrived at various dates from March to August, and had not previously been reported, under the secretive policy of the British admiralty. Early in the month fine French combing wool sold at \$1.60 clean, and shorter wools at \$1.50. Later fine combing sold at \$1.65 to \$1.70, the outside figure being for choice wool; French combing at \$1.60; 500 bags fine scoured clothing at \$1.50; 800 bags of the same grade at \$1.48; and 300 bales fine clothing Colonial scoured, at \$1.40 to \$1.50.

Heavy transfers are noted of Territorial wools, especially the grades suitable for army contracts. Early in the month there was a run on fine and half-blood staple wools by manufacturers, as these grades were not being taken by the government. Large transfers were noted of these grades of Montana, Soda Springs and Wyoming growth, at 65 to 70 cents, or \$1.65 to \$1.68 clean, for half-blood and 58 to 62 cents, or \$1.65 to \$1.75 clean, for fine staple. There was something of a shortage developed in these grades by the sharp demand, and prices advanced a trifle. Other sales noted were 110,000 pounds various at private terms; good lines of high three-eighths-blood

at \$1.45 clean; Texas twelve months' at 63 to 65 cents, or \$1.65 to \$1.70 clean; and eight-months' at \$1.55 to \$1.60 clean; 100,000 pounds original Montana at 68 to 70 cents, or \$1.70 clean; and Utah, Colorado and New Mexico fine medium, at \$1.60 to \$1.65 clean.

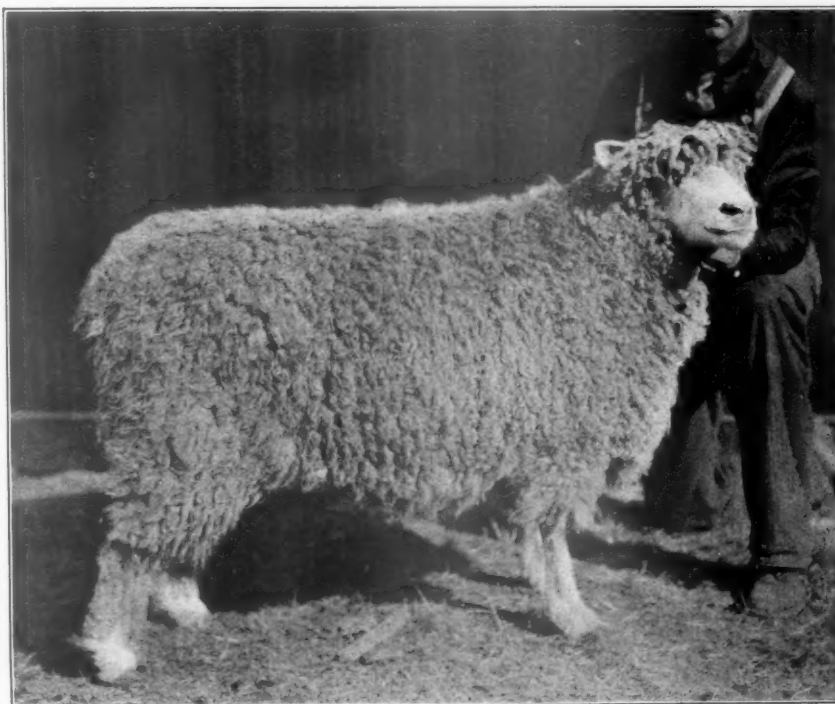
Large takings of quarter and three-eighths-bloods continued through the month, several times the weekly sales running over a million pounds, the market being steady at \$1.45 to \$1.48 clean for the latter and \$1.30 to \$1.35 for quarter-blood. Sales were reported of 200,000 pounds half-blood Wyoming at \$1.65 clean; 50,000 pounds Wyoming three-eighths-blood at \$1.48 clean; Idaho French combing at 59 to 60 cents, or \$1.75 to \$1.78 clean; Arizona and Utah fine clothing at \$1.65 clean; Idaho medium at 67 cents; Montana medium at 69 to 70 cents; fine and fine medium Territory at 55 to 58 cents; 500 bags original Montana at 67 to 68 cents, or \$1.70 clean; 100,000 pounds fine and fine medium Soda Springs at \$1.70 to \$1.75 clean; and 100,000 pounds Wyoming three-eighths-blood at 68 cents, or \$1.47 to \$1.48 clean.

Fine staple Idaho and Oregon sold at 59 to 61 cents, or \$1.75 to \$1.80 clean; Arizona, Utah and Nevada fine and fine medium at 58 to 60 cents, or \$1.65 clean; Idaho half-blood at 65 cents, or \$1.70 clean; Soda Springs quarter and three-eighths-blood at 67 to 68 cents, or \$1.45 to \$1.50 clean; big line Soda Springs three-eighths-blood at 71 cents, or \$1.48 clean; and quarter blood at 70 cents, or \$1.35 clean; 200,000 pounds Soda Springs three-eighths-blood at private terms; 300 bags original Montana at 64 to 70 cents; 75,000 pounds Wyoming three-eighths-blood at 68 cents, or \$1.47 clean; several million pounds of three-eighths-blood at 70 cents for Montana, 68 to 70 cents for Soda Springs and 65 to 67 cents for Idaho; fine Utah, Nevada and Arizona at 58 to 62 cents, or \$1.65 clean; Montana fine at 64 to 65 cents, and Idaho fine at 60 to 62 cents, both costing about \$1.75 clean; original Montana at 68 to 70 cents, or \$1.50

clean; Northern California wool at 70 cents for choice Humboldt County, or \$1.65 to \$1.70 clean; short fine California at \$1.50 clean, and No. 1 New Mexican scoured at \$1.60.

Fleece wools have been transferred in fair volume, the reported sales for the month including the following lots of Ohio wool; choice XX and above at 75 cents; fine unwashed clothing at 65 cents; 150,000 pounds medium at private terms; 50,000 pounds unwashed delaine at 75 cents; fine unwashed clothing at 66 cents; three-eighths-blood combing at 76 cents; several

Wisconsin and similar at 69 cents for quarter-blood and 70 cents for half-blood and unwashed delaine; Indiana half-blood at 73 cents; Wisconsin and similar at 68½ cents for quarter-blood; 50,000 pounds Missouri half-blood at 77 cents; and Michigan fine unwashed delaine at private terms. Current quotations on Ohio fleeces are approximately 82 to 85 cents for fine washed delaine, 75 to 77 cents for XX and above, 75 to 77 cents for fine unwashed delaine, 65 to 66 cents for fine unwashed clothing, 76 to 77 cents for half-blood combing, 76 to 77 cents for three-eighths-



Champion Lincoln Ewe, Utah State Fair, owned by S. W. McClure.

hundred thousand pounds quarter and three-eighths-blood at 75 to 77 cents; fine unwashed delaine at 75 cents; half, quarter and three-eighths-blood at 75 cents, low quarter-blood and braid at private terms; 150,000 pounds three-eighths-blood at 76 cents; good lines of quarter and three-eighths-blood at 75 to 77 cents; 100,000 pounds three-eighths-blood at 76 cents; and 70,000 pounds various at private terms.

Other sales of fleeces noted were 50,000 pounds Missouri quarter-blood combing at 73 cents; good lines of

blood combing, 75 cents for quarter-blood combing and 68 to 70 cents for medium clothing.

Pulled wools have been rather quiet for most of the month, though some of the September pullings of lambs' B supers are reported to have changed hands at \$1.12 to \$1.15 in the grease, or \$1.40 to \$1.50 clean. Old wools are scarce, though some fine A supers are offered at \$1.65 to \$1.70, though without attracting much attention.

Receipts of wool at the port of Boston for the month of September, as

compiled at the Boston Chamber of Commerce, were 34,106,803 pounds, including 18,793,209 pounds domestic and 15,313,594 pounds foreign. Of the latter, 2,318,000 pounds from Buenos Aires and 5,309,450 pounds from South Africa came in earlier in the year and were just reported. This total compares with receipts of 13,101,948 pounds for the same month last year, of which 9,750,942 pounds were domestic and 3,351,006 pounds were foreign.

Total receipts from Jan. 1 to Sept. 29, 1917, were 411,235,390 pounds, of which 172,472,389 pounds were domestic and 238,763,001 pounds were foreign. This compares with a total of 379,267,258 pounds for the same period in 1916, of which 176,111,287 pounds were domestic and 203,155,971 pounds were foreign.

Total shipments for the month of September were 19,579,718 pounds compared with 17,241,781 pounds for the same month last year. Total shipments from Jan. 1 to Sept. 29, 1917, were 212,911,248 pounds, compared with 243,977,925 pounds for the same period in 1916.

### WHY SO MUCH BONE

I always attend the Salt Lake Ram Sale just to study the sheep on exhibition. Whether one buys or not the knowledge of sheep gained at this sale is worth far more than the trip costs.

At last year's sale I was struck by the enormous bone on the Hampshire sheep. I could see no use for this surplus bone so I decided when I went home to look through our flocks to see if this bone was of any advantage, or whether the heavy boned sheep were better in any particular than the lighter boned. Everyone with a flock of sheep has heavy boned ones, medium boned ones and lighter spindle-legged ones. Now if one will study these sheep on their merits he will reach the conclusion that the excessive heavy bone is not an advantage but may actually be a drawback. The light-boned ewes are just as large, just as hardy, shear more wool and weigh as much as the heavy-boned ones. As a

rule we have been led to believe that a heavy bone indicated hardness. I don't believe there is any foundation for such assumption. Our Merinos and the Cheviots and the native Mexican sheep represent the very extreme in lightness of bone, but on the other hand they are hardier than any other breed of sheep as all Western men know. Observation of range sheep has led me to believe there is no connection between health and size of bone. I then thought that the size of the bone might indicate the total growth an animal might make. But if one will look over an average flock of Hampshire sheep the light-boned ones seem just as large as the heavy-boned ones, but I have not weighed them to actually prove this. Anyway, the Lincoln and Cotswold breeds that are much lighter boned are considerably larger sheep than the Hampshires with the heavy bone. After a year's observation with this thought in mind the only connection I can figure out between heavy bone and the rest of the animal is that the heavy-boned sheep is generally shorter legged than the light-boned one. I am not sure that this is the case but it seems to be.

Unless this heavy bone actually gives the sheep some advantage, it is a drawback because it increases the waste in the carcass. So far as needing this heavy bone to carry a sheep around is concerned there is nothing to it. Even our very lightest boned ewes have legs amply large to meet every demand on that score. No one ever heard of a sheep's legs giving out because the bone was too light. As a matter of fact the light-boned sheep are the most active and best travelers.

I should like to really have some information on this subject of bone. Is so much of it an advantage? When I buy sheep I always buy heavy-boned ones but I don't know why I do it. I have satisfied myself that it is almost a rule that the lighter the bone the better the fleece. Who will tell me about this?

C. X. JENES.

The dates of our next convention will be announced next month.

### COULD SAVE THE SHEEP

I see by the press that the Department of Agriculture is trying to get the sheep placed on the farms of the East so the country will have sufficient wool. This must look absurd to Western men; especially those who range their sheep in the Forests of Utah. The one thing that is driving the sheep out of Utah is the constant reductions made in the number allowed to graze on these National Forests. Every year the forest officers cut our flocks to take care of small cattle owners so that soon our Forests will carry all cattle and no sheep. We have two Forests in the state now where men are not allowed to run enough sheep to justify them in having any. Sheep cannot well be raised on the farms of the East, at least they do not turn out well when handled on Western farms, so I imagine the East is about the same. But cattle can be handled better on the farm than anywhere else. There is no shortage of cattle in this country and never will be, for when the price is remunerative the farmers of the country will step in and supply all that are needed. Sheep on the other hand are scarce and will get scarcer as time goes on. We have only a little territory in the United States fit to raise sheep on and 90 per cent of that is in the West and a good bit of it in the Forest Reserves. Why then should the government be trying to save the sheep industry in the East and the cattle industry in the West? That's just what they are doing when they put sheep off a Forest Reserve to let on cattle.

M. A. S.

### RAISING COMMISSIONS

It is not improbable that other markets will follow the example of Omaha and raise commissions for selling sheep to \$20 per car. A movement with that object is on foot at Chicago and readjustment to a uniform basis all around the market circle will follow. The increase has not operated to the disadvantage of Omaha which has been catching the bulk of the Western run.

J. E. P.



## LAMBS SHOULD BE EATEN

Having understood, from various sources, that it is the intention of some of our railroads to discontinue the serving of lamb, veal and certain other meat products on the dining cars of the various railroad systems of our country, under the assumption that this action would tend to conserve the meat food supply of our country, I wish to present certain facts, from a practical standpoint, in contradiction of this general assumption.

First, and most important, is the fact that the action suggested would lessen the meat production, instead of increasing it.

Second. Such a movement would be unfair to the dairymen.

Third. It would be unfair to the sheepmen.

Fourth. It will give the public an inferior grade of meat.

In further explanation of these statements, I would respectfully suggest, that the dairymen is in his business, first of all, to produce milk or butter fat and not beef. The skim milk that he has is a by-product, which he uses to the best advantage possible, by feeding it to hogs, chickens or calves, or for such other purposes as he may deem profitable.

He has a given number of acres devoted to his business. This acreage he divides into pasturage for the summer months and for the production of feed for the winter. He has figured his business carefully and knows how many cows he can run, under his specified area. His desire is to run the greatest number of cows possible, because the cow to him is his factory.

It was common practice, when beef was low, for dairymen to kill, at birth, bull calves, retaining only the heifer calves. As beef and veal became more valuable most of the dairymen sell the bull calves as veal, having utilized some skim milk in the veal production. If the dairymen is denied this privilege he would be forced to either sell his bull calves at a sacrifice to the man who would keep them to maturity, or if he kept them himself, it

would mean that he would have to decrease his cow band to the extent of the feed these calves would consume.

Another well recognized fact is, that the dairy bred calf, such as Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein and mixed dairy breeds does not produce, economically, good beef, and if kept for this purpose they must be run for one or two years longer, before marketing, to reach the proper maturity, than the regular beef breeds. As a rule when a dairyman keeps bull calves they are half starved and add very little to the beef production of the country.

worth from \$20 to \$25; a yearling \$40 to \$45, and very few of these are disposed of as veal. The dairy veal calf usually sells for from \$10 to \$15, depending upon the length of time the dairyman has fed the calf skim milk, and the dairyman is the best judge as to whether or not it pays him to keep a few veal calves to maturity at the sacrifice of the number in his cow band.

As to the sheepmen's position, I would suggest that for the past several years the amount of lamb eaten annually by the public has been in-



Champion Cotswold Ram Utah State Fair owned by J. R. Allen, Draper, Utah.

The production of beef is a business of itself and should not be confused with the dairy business, from which comes a large percentage of the veal of the country, and as stated above, this veal is a by-product of the dairy business. A comparatively small amount of veal is sold by the range cattle men, and especially is this true if the prices of beef justify the retaining of the calves.

We are well aware that during a good part of the year, in our own markets, our quotations on veal are nominal. A good range calf today is

creasing very rapidly, due to two facts, first, because the people have discovered that lamb is among the most delicious of meats, and second, because the sheepmen have spent considerable money in producing and developing a type of lamb especially fitted for mutton, without so much regard for the wool.

These lambs are at their best when from four to seven months old. If, for any reason, sheepmen are compelled to keep these lambs until they are one, two or three years old, the business becomes greatly crippled, ow-

ing to the high cost of feed, labor and the other elements entering into the production of this mutton lamb, with the one result, that the production would be decreased, for it is costing in excess of one hundred per cent more today to produce these lambs, than a few years ago.

This particular branch of the business has been specialized in until it has become distinctive. The wool is considered a by-product; it is of a different character and less in quantity from this type of sheep. The Merino sheep is used as a base and by cross breeding the mutton type is produced. The Merino is the wool producer, but the meat of the Merino is more strongly flavored and is not as desirable.

The mutton type is not profitable to run until one or two years old, as the wool would not justify, and after seven or eight months of age, the mutton type of sheep becomes rough and as a mature sheep is not palatable, as compared with the delicious, juicy lamb. Consequently the sheep grower would have to change his method of breeding entirely, with the result, the public would be denied the privilege of having lamb, for which such a splendid market has been created, and would be forced to eat tough, matured mutton of an inferior type. This change would consume several years and cost a large amount of money.

Our Western ranges have been greatly impaired by the homesteader and dry farmer, and consequently the number of sheep and cattle have been reduced. Each sheepman is running on a prescribed area, and like the dairyman with his cows, he is endeavoring to run as many ewes as is possible, and it naturally follows that if he must keep the lambs to maturity he will be forced to run that many less ewes, and as stated above will go back to the wool type of sheep, rather than the mutton producing breed.

I believe that I can show that under the propaganda suggested, the production, in pounds of mutton, would be lessened, rather than increased. For instance, suppose these lambs were not

slaughtered at five or six months old, but are kept until fully grown; under present conditions these lambs dress from 35 to 38 pounds, but using for the purpose of this argument 36 pounds, because the writer has recently seen several thousand head marketed, which dressed this amount in San Francisco, at slightly less than six months of age.

If these lambs were kept for another year they would not dress more than 46 pounds as yearlings, making an increase of 10 pounds of mutton, apparently, by having kept these lambs 12 months, from which gross amount you would have to figure a loss of from 10 per cent to 15 per cent for deaths, and sometimes it runs higher than this figure in hard winters. If a man is forced to keep, say 1,000 lambs, until some future time, then he will be forced to sell nearly 1,000 ewes for mutton, because there is no place where he can increase the size of his flock.

If he were permitted to keep these ewes, in place of the lambs, in the next 12 months each ewe would produce another lamb that would dress 36 pounds when it was six months old, so that the meat supply would be increased in the 12 months 36 pounds. By keeping the lamb we would have disposed of last year when it weighed 36 pounds until the present time when it weighs 46 pounds, we have only added 10 pounds to the supply, so by forcing the sheepman to keep his lambs until one or more years of age, you will only add 10 pounds to the meat supply, when you could have added 36 pounds.

In other words, the consuming public is 26 pounds of meat short by this system of operation, and the factor is always present that you are not giving the public what they want. Old ewes and old wethers are not palatable, and until the sheepmen developed the mutton type of lamb, mutton was a by-product with most of the sheepmen.

Another factor to consider is the fact the development of the mutton lamb has enabled the sheepmen to take advantage of many of the rough

brushy summer ranges, which were heretofore unused and which are only suited for the grazing of mutton type of lambs, being unsuited for the grazing of the wool type sheep, as the brush pulls out too great a quantity of wool, making it unprofitable when a producer is running the wool type of sheep.

It has well been said that this is a "Lamb Eating Age," but this does not mean that the number of sheep is being lessened because of this condition. When people eat lamb they do not eat beef, but if they are forced to eat aged mutton they would soon eat more beef. All these are economic matters, which to a large degree, adjust themselves better than they can be adjusted by force.

The cowman is not going to sell the veal if it pays him better to run it to maturity. The lamb producer is in the same category, and these branches of the livestock business have been developed along the lines of supply and demand, not only in the application of the sale of the finished product, but under the rule of supply and demand of feed supplies, which also enters into the question in the production of this commodity, as well as in the sale of it.

If the stockman is going to be forced to keep his young stuff to maturity, either he or someone must supply the necessary feed, and as urged above, the result would not be the one desired by our Government. Practically every spear of feed available is being utilized today; compulsory methods regulating the method of production might result disastrously, unless a very clear understanding of the matter is had.

F. A. ELLENWOOD, Calif.

### FROM TEXAS

Personally I think your paper much improved over a year ago, I like it very much. I have become interested in the sheep business and have a nice little bunch on an alfalfa farm in New Mexico. Ewes have advanced from \$3 to \$5 a head in the Pecos Valley, New Mexico, in the last sixty days.

A. J. BASEL, Texas.

**CONDITIONS AT THE MARKET**

J. E. Poole.

Such markets as we are having! It is true that trade has developed aggravating eccentricity but average cost to the killer is running high. Lambs are realizing \$3,500 to \$4,000 per car, a few lots having netted more than the latter figure. It has been a lucrative season for the speculator and growers who did not listen to the siren song of the man who endeavored to buy his crop early in the season have had reason for self-congratulation. One band of Idaho lambs that went to a speculator last year at a price far below the market at the period when they ran has sold this year at \$18@18.50, the feeder end selling up close to the top cuts.

Early October found the lamb market on an \$18.25@18.50 basis. Ewes were worth \$11.50@11.75, wethers \$12.50@12.75 and yearlings \$14.00@14.50. Feeders bought second cuts of Western lamb bands at \$18.00@18.50, according to weight and quality, the high figure being reported by Omaha. Thousands of aged Western ewes went to breeders around \$14. Country operators clamoured for yearling ewes at \$17.00@18.00 but few were to be had. How many would have been taken at the prices must be left to the conjecture.

September told the trade how short the Western lamb crop was. Not only did the run show up at market deficient in numbers but woefully lacking in condition. It is always a month of up-and-down markets, but the stereotyped break was deferred until late. Feeders were mainly responsible for an unusual degree of stability as they were in the market with both feet at all times, taking an unusually large slice of the crop.

Net gains for September were, 25@50 cents in the case of native lambs, Western stock advancing 15@25 cents. Sheep, which were scarce all through the month, gained 25@50 cents. A new set of records was made on every grade feeding lambs at one time commanding a premium over fat stock.

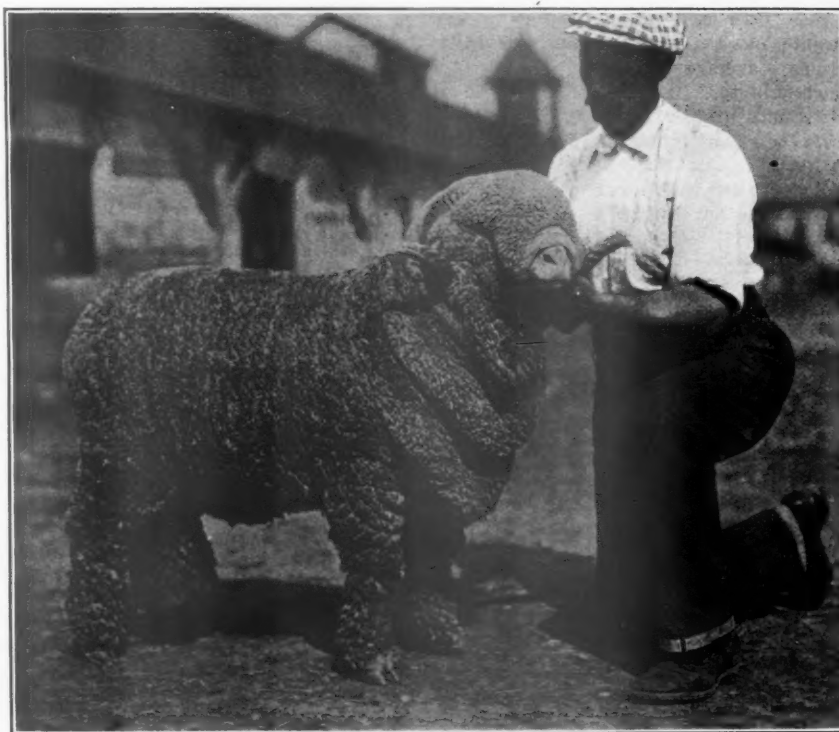
At the crest of the September rise Western lambs went to killers at \$18.60 and natives at \$18.35. Taking the month as a whole \$17@18 took the bulk of lambs, native and Western, ewes selling largely at \$10.75@11.25, wethers \$12.00@12.50 and yearlings \$13.00@14.25. A lot of feeding lambs went out at \$17.50@18.25 and breeding ewes anywhere from \$10 to \$18 according to age and quality.

On the low spot good native lambs sold at \$16.50@16.75, but that market was of brief duration, recovery being

ers sold at \$12.00@12.75 and yearlings \$12.50@14.50. Fat goats went at \$9.00@10.00.

Feeding wethers sold at \$11.00@12.00, and ewes \$6.50@10.00. A new record was made on feeding yearlings at \$13.75.

Barring the break late in the month it was a "satisfactory market" to borrow commission house vernacular. Had killers depended on native stock they would have had little lamb or mutton to distribute.



Consigned by John H. Seely and Sold at the Salt Lake Sale to Bond & Chapman Roswell, New Mexico for \$1000.

prompt. Nevada lambs scored at \$18.60, Wyoming and Washington stock at \$18.50, Idahos at \$18.35 and Utahs at \$18.20.

Feeding lambs advanced 35@50 cents during the month, finishers paying record prices. There was a market scarcity of all kinds of feeding and breeding sheep. Killing sheep were also scarce. Ewes furnished packers with most of their heavy mutton, natives and Westerns selling largely at \$10.75@11.25, with a top at \$11.75, odd lots of Westerns scoring at \$12. Weth-

**MONTANA SHEEP MOVING**

Many Montana sheep are being sent to the Eastern markets because of the high cost of hay and the probability that feed prices will advance considerably during the winter months, according to R. J. Doe, traveling freight agent for the Northern Pacific, who has just completed a tour of the state. This is in addition to large shipments to Illinois and South Dakota for feeding purposes. The movement is one of the largest of recent years.



### BOSTON WOOL QUOTATIONS

Estimated shrinkage and scoured values and current grease cost in the Boston market of the leading grades of Territory wools are shown by the following table:

	Shrinkage per cent	Scour- ed Grease Value Cost
Ariz. choice fine combing.....	59-61	\$1.70 68-70
Ariz. average fine combing.....	63-68	1.70 54-65
Ariz. choice fine clothing.....	60-62	1.65 63-66
Ariz. average fine clothing.....	63-68	1.65 53-61
Ariz. choice half-blood.....	57-58	1.65 68-70
Ariz. average half-blood.....	60-65	1.65 59-65
Arizona choice three- eighths-blood .....	53-55	1.45 65-68
Arizona average three- eighths-blood .....	58-62	1.45 55-61
Ariz. choice quarter-blood..	50	1.30 66
Ariz. average quarter-blood..	53-55	1.30 58-61
Ariz. braid .....	45	1.05 60
Colo. choice fine combing.....	63-65	1.70 59-63
Colo. average fine combing.....	66-68	1.70 54-58
Colo. choice fine clothing.....	64-66	1.65 56-59
Colo. average fine clothing.....	67-70	1.65 50-54
Colo. choice half-blood.....	60	1.65 66
Colo. average half-blood.....	63-64	1.65 59-61
Colo. choice three-eighths- blood .....	55-56	1.45 64-65
Colo. average three-eighths- blood .....	58-65	1.45 58-61
Colo. choice quarter-blood..	53	1.30 61-62
Colo. average quarter-blood..	55	1.30 58-59
Colo. braid .....	50	1.05 60
Idaho choice fine combing.....	64-66	1.75 60-63
Idaho average fine combing.....	67-68	1.75 56-58
Idaho choice fine clothing.....	67-68	1.65 53-55
Idaho average fine clothing.....	69-70	1.65 50-52
Idaho choice half-blood.....	62	1.70 64
Idaho average half-blood.....	64	1.65 61
Idaho choice three-eighths- blood .....	56	1.45 64
Idaho average three-eighths- blood .....	57-58	1.45 61-62
Idaho choice quarter-blood..	52	1.30 62-63
Idaho average quarter-blood..	55	1.30 58-59
Idaho braid .....	60	1.05 60
Mont. choice fine combing.....	63	1.75 65
Mont. average fine combing.....	65	1.75 61-62
Mont. choice fine clothing.....	65	1.65 58
Mont. average fine clothing.....	67	1.65 55
Mont. choice half-blood.....	58	1.70 72
Mont. average half-blood.....	61	1.65 66
Mont. choice three-eighths- blood .....	54	1.45 67-68
Mont. average three-eighths- blood .....	56	1.45 65-66
Mont. choice quarter-blood..	52	1.30 63
Mont. average quarter-blood..	54	1.30 62
Mont. braid .....	60	1.05 60
N. Mex. choice fine combing.....	65	1.75 61-62
N. Mex. average fine comb- ing .....	68	1.70 54-55
N. Mex. choice fine clothing.....	66	1.65 55-56

N. Mex. average fine cloth- ing .....	68-70	1.65 52-54
N. Mex. choice half-blood.....	60	1.65 66
N. Mex. average half-blood.....	62-64	1.60 58-61
N. Mex. choice three- eighths-blood .....	55	1.45 63-64
N. Mex. average three- eighths-blood .....	58	1.40 60-61
N. Mex. choice quarter-blood..	53	1.25 59-60
N. Mex. average quarter- blood .....	55	1.25 56-57
N. Mex. braid .....	55	1.05 60
Ore. choice fine combing.....	65	1.75 61-62
Ore. average fine combing.....	67-70	1.75 53-58
Ore. choice fine clothing.....	67	1.65 54-55
Ore. average fine clothing.....	68-70	1.65 50-53
Ore. choice half-blood.....	60	1.70 68
Ore. average half-blood.....	62-65	1.65 58-63
Ore. choice three-eighths- blood .....	56	1.45 64-65
Ore. average three-eighths- blood .....	58-59	1.45 60-61
Ore. choice quarter-blood..	53	1.30 61-62
Ore. average quarter-blood..	56	1.30 56-58
Ore. braid .....	60	1.05 60
Utah choice fine combing.....	63	1.70 62-63
Utah average fine combing.....	65	1.70 59-60
Utah choice fine clothing.....	63	1.65 60
Utah average fine clothing.....	65-68	1.65 53-58
Utah choice half-blood.....	60	1.65 66
Utah average half-blood.....	62-65	1.65 58-63
Utah choice three-eighths- blood .....	53	1.45 68
Utah average three-eighths- blood .....	55-57	1.45 62-65
Utah choice quarter-blood..	50	1.30 66
Utah average quarter-blood..	52-53	1.30 61-62
Utah braid .....	60	1.05 60
Wyo. choice fine combing.....	65-66	1.75 59-61
Wyo. average fine comb- ing .....	67-68	1.75 56-58
Wyo. choice fine clothing.....	66-67	1.68 55-57
Wyo. average fine clothing.....	68-70	1.68 50-54
Wyo. choice half-blood.....	61-62	1.70 65-66
Wyo. average half-blood.....	63-66	1.70 58-63
Wyo. choice three-eighths- blood .....	54-56	1.45 64-67
Wyo. average three-eighths- blood .....	57-58	1.45 61-63
Wyo. choice quarter-blood..	52	1.30 63
Wyo. average quarter-blood..	55	1.30 59-60
Wyo. braid .....	60	1.05 60
Texas twelve-months, clean basis .....	1.70	.....
Texas eight-months', clean basis .....	1.45	.....
Texas fall, clean basis.....	1.30	.....

### THE UTAH STATE FAIR

The sheep show at the Utah State Fair was beyond doubt the best that has been seen in many years at this central exhibition. The principal competition in this show was in the Cotswolds where the Deseret Sheep Com-

pany of Boise, Idaho, J. R. Allen of Draper, Utah, and George Allen & Sons of Lexington, Nebraska, were entered. It was the best Cotswold exhibition ever seen in this country and the Deseret flock and the J. R. Allen flock were presented in excellent condition and represented animals of prime quality. The balance of the show consisted of Lincolns, Hampshires and a few Oxfords. The awards in the Cotswold division are given below and in the Hampshire division, J. R. Allen of Draper, Utah, won all prizes with an excellent flock nicely presented. The awards in the Cotswold class were as follows:

Aged Cotswold ram, J. R. Allen, first; Deseret Sheep Company, second and third.

Aged ewe, Deseret Sheep Company, first and second; J. R. Allen, third.

Ram between one and two years, Deseret Sheep Company, first and third; J. R. Allen, second.

Ewe between one and two years, J. R. Allen, first and second; Deseret Sheep Company, third.

Ram lamb, Deseret Sheep Company, first and third; J. R. Allen, second.

Ewe lamb, Deseret Sheep Company, first and third; J. R. Allen, second.

Champion ram, J. R. Allen.

Champion ewe, Deseret Sheep Company.

Champion flock, Deseret Sheep Company, first; J. R. Allen, second.

### APPROVES THE RAM SALE

I attended two days of the Salt Lake Ram Sale and enjoyed it greatly. I think it is the greatest event in the affairs of Western sheepmen and I do not know anything that is doing so much good to the industry as a whole as the ram sale. I believe it is one of the best undertakings the association ever started and I hope it will be continued. I think, however, you should be more particular as to the quality of some of the imported sheep. I thought there was some stuff at the sale this year that was not up to the standard.

F. R. GOODING, Idaho.

## IN IDAHO

We are having a nice fall all over Idaho. While it was a little dry during the late summer we had heavy rains over all the state late in September and that insures a goodly supply of fall grass. Sheep came out of the mountains in good condition and should go into winter in nice fix.

Ewe lambs are selling at 17 cents per pound for white faces and about 15½ cents for black-faced ones. As a rule the latter are never carried over, but this year on account of the shortage a few halfblood Hampshires have been held. I think all the ewe lambs are cleaned up and a good many will be brought in from the outside states.

seed cake has been ordered that will cost \$60 per ton laid down. Some are ordering soya bean cake at the same money but it seems to be scarce. Experienced sheepmen estimate that the feed bill on a ewe this winter will hover around \$6.

A large number of sheepmen in this section would prefer to have the government fix a minimum price of 55 cents on next year's wool.

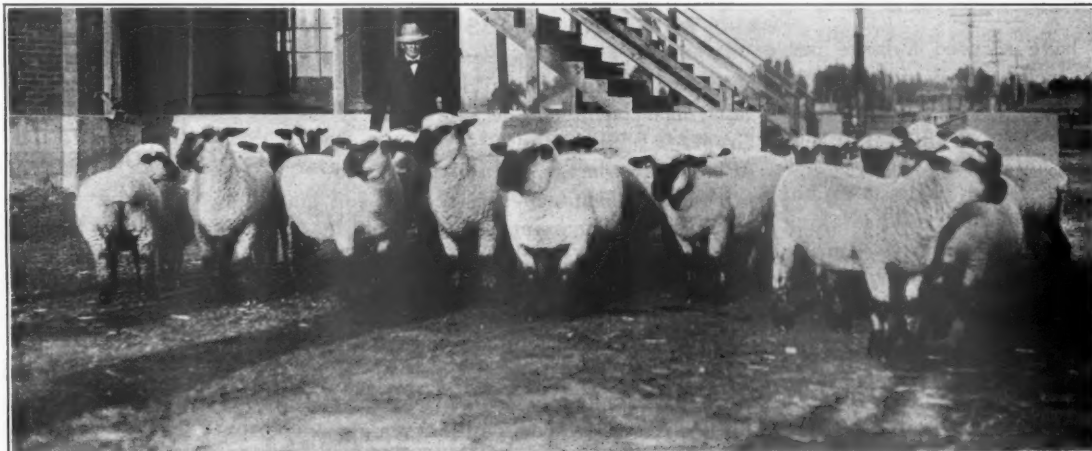
J. H. R., Idaho.

## GIVES FARMERS A GUARANTEE

John H. Weaver, an extensive sheep feeder at Lodi, Illinois, has adopted a novel method of stimulating interest in sheep breeding. He has addressed the

sisting the government and everybody else in trying to promote the sheep industry.

"I can sell these yearling ewes for delivery the forepart of October at \$20 a head, delivered at your station. If you can interest some of your farmers in buying some of these ewes, and they are skeptical about the outcome, owing to the high price they think they are paying for the ewes, I will agree to buy the wool off these ewes next spring at 50c a pound, and will give \$10 a head for the lambs when they weigh 80 pounds. I am not advising the selling of the wool or the lambs either as I think the wool will bring a great deal more money, and the lambs also, but I am doing this to



Hampshire Ewes Purchased at the Salt Lake Sale by D. F. Detwieler, Filer, Idaho.

Less lambs will be fed in Idaho this winter than usual because there are less to feed. Colorado speculators picked up a large number of Idaho lambs early in the season and when local feeders went out to buy, they could not get as many as were wanted.

It is going to be an expensive winter for sheepmen as all kinds of feed are very high. Hay is generally contracted around \$15 per ton. A few sheepmen are holding back for lower prices but most of them have already bought. Some sheepmen estimate that with hay at \$15 in the stack, fall measurement, it will cost \$25 per ton fed to the sheep.

Oats are selling on the farm at from \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hundred and barley is very scarce. A good deal of cotton-

following letter to bankers in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana:

"Dear Mr. Banker: Believing you are always willing to loan money when you can be assured of a safe loan, I wish to call your attention to the fact that I have a big string of choice yearling ewes for sale. They are half-blood Cotswolds from Rambouillet ewes, one of the best known crosses for the production of both wool and mutton. The government and nearly everyone else is trying to increase the sheep industry as the world is so short of wool and sheep. At the present time this country needs all the wool it can produce to supply our armies. By interesting your farmers in these ewes, you will really be doing a patriotic work, as-

show your farmer friends what a good deal I am putting up to them. The wool and lambs the first year will pay for the ewes. Where can a farmer make a better investment? Where can a banker make a better loan?"

LIBERTY LOAN FACTS  
THE SAFEST SECURITY

The United States offers you an opportunity to invest in the safest security in the world, and will pay you 4 per cent interest on your money.

The estimated wealth of the United States is about 250 billion dollars. Our national debt was a little more than one billion dollars before the break with Germany. Adding to this the

two billion dollars borrowed in the first Liberty Loan gives a total national debt of a little over 1 per cent of the total wealth of the country.

The yearly incomes in the United States are estimated at about forty billion dollars or thirteen times the total national debt (including the first Liberty Loan) and about 400 times the annual interest charges on our total debt.

If a man should come to you and want you to lend him \$1,000 and you knew he owned property worth \$60,000; if you knew that his yearly income was \$13,000, and he gave you his note, would you lend him the \$1,000?

Will you lend your money to the United States on such a basis?

### FED LAMBS WILL BE HEAVY

Feeders have secured a large percentage of well-bred Western lambs this season that will return to market carrying excessive weight, provided they are fed out. Developments will be interesting. The trade does not want heavy lambs and resists taking them somewhat strenuously. During the coming winter, however, it will have no alternative as there will be little light stuff available.

The big lamb is the best for everybody if the truth was admitted. It makes more money for the grower than little stuff, fattens more readily and furnishes the maximum quantity of meat to bone and waste. If the retailer would consent to cut hind quarters instead of adhering to the time-honored practice of selling them entire, there would be less prejudice against the big lamb.

J. E. P.

### SHEEP IN CALIFORNIA

I sold out my sheep and ranch and have located here in California. I have at the present time 300 sheep, ewes and lambs, some Merinos and Shropshires. Will begin lambing about the first of January; that gives both ewe and lamb advantage of the green feed as the grass is dry here by the middle of April and we get no rain all summer. I expect to sow about 500 pounds of sweet

clover this fall and see how that will do. Everybody here recommends it very highly. The principal sheep raised here are the Spanish and French Merinos. The flocks are turned loose to ramble over 2,000 to 5,000 acres at will and are gathered up once or twice a year for shearing. As a result they raise a very small percentage of lambs and miss marking some, so that they are inbred and inferior to those raised north of here. The wool sells higher here though, this year at from 10 to 15 cents more a pound than in Washington. The wool is very light here. The sheep average about 6 pounds. I miss the Wool Grower very much and you will find enclosed a check for \$2.00.

JOSEPH LAFORET, Calpello, Cal.

### MONTANA LAMBS SOLD

Swend Maulin of Big Timber, Montana, has concluded the sale to E. A. Grape of South Dakota, of 1,000 head of lambs at what is said to be a record price for Montana—15½ cents—for stock stuff. The animals were shipped to South Dakota. The Big Timber man received a check for \$11,000 odd, which is a marked sample of Montana opportunities, in that Maudlin went to that county as a sheep herder only a few years ago and got his start by caring for lambs whose mothers would not own them. He also possesses a valuable ranch.

L. W.

### FEEDER BUYERS

#### SETTING LAMB PRICES

Packers compete less for lambs this fall than ever before. Feeder buyers are ravenous for lambs, and take all weights, without any keen opposition from packer buyers. "Our requirements are slight this fall," said a sheep buyer for one of the big packing houses, "we do not try to expand the lamb and mutton trade, because margins are small—frequently there is no margin."

"What is going to become of these feeders when they start to bring these high priced lambs back?"

"I think the mutton situation will

change, and more especially, pelts are going up, and will bring prices that will justify a good price for lambs during the winter. I expect to see lambs sell around 22 cents in January and thereafter."

J. A. R.

### PLANS FOR SHEARING SHEDS AND DIPPING VATS

The Chicago Flexible Shaft Company of Salt Lake City, Utah, has recently published an attractive booklet showing the many different styles of shearing sheds that may be built. These plans are complete and contain the detail needed for the construction of the plant in different sizes. They also issue a similar publication dealing with dipping vats.

These plans may be obtained free by addressing inquiry to their office at Salt Lake City.

### LIST OF STOCK SHOW DATES

National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., January 20-27.

Pacific International Live Stock Show, North Portland, Ore., November 19-24.

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill., December 1-8.

Toronto Fat Stock Show, Toronto, Can., December 7-8.

National Feeders & Breeders Show, Fort Worth, Tex., March 10-17.

### A COWMAN READS THE WOOL GROWER

I desire to say that I am not a sheepman at all and I do not know of but one little bunch of sheep in this part of Texas and do not know anything about them. The range condition, however, is good. I am a cowman, have been in the business for over twenty-five years. I accidentally got hold of one of your papers and found out from reading it that you fellows do things, so I subscribed for your paper and am about to make up my mind to apply for membership to your association.

MEL ARMSTRONG, Texas.



# The National Wool Grower

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Edited by the Secretary

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## FIXING WOOL PRICES

Within the past month many statements have appeared in the press indicating that the government was preparing to fix the prices of next year's wool. So far as we can learn the government has made no move in this direction and at the present time has no intention of fixing wool prices or interfering with the sale of wool. As government officials have been making vigorous efforts to encourage new men to engage in the sheep business some of them thought that the government was under obligations to assure these men of a fair price for wool. Along that line it was proposed to fix a minimum price on next year's wool of 55 cents per pound. This was for wool shrinking 63 per cent and was to represent the lowest price at which that wool could be bought. The maximum price was not to be fixed so that the lighter and better wools would sell for considerably more money. Nothing definite about this was done as under existing law no one has authority to fix the price of wool and before such a thing could be accomplished, Congress at its next session would have to legislate upon the subject. That could not be done until after the first of the year.

## A BUSY PRESIDENT

F. J. Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, is giving up practically all of his time to promoting the welfare of the sheep industry. He left Salt Lake City for Washington on association business on August 30 and is still engaged on this work in the Eastern states. It is now doubtful if his work will be completed

so that he can return much before November first. Previous to this present trip he had since January first made three trips to Washington to further some phase of our sheep industry. This work is being done at great personal sacrifice on the part of our president as he has as much personal business to look after at home as anyone in the country.

## THE LIBERTY LOAN

When the first Liberty Loan was floated this paper and the National Wool Growers' Association subscribed for \$4,000 worth of bonds. Of the second loan this paper is taking \$2,000 worth of bonds.

Aside from the patriotism involved in subscribing for these bonds we are convinced that they represent an excellent investment. The bonds pay 4 per cent and represent the very safest investment. Sheepmen are used to paying 8 and 10 per cent interest and 4 per cent may look small to them, but when everything is considered the man who has at least a portion of his money in government bonds will be the best off in the long run. A few thousand in government bonds is a sound form of life insurance for the family. Men engaged in a business with as many financial hazards as has the sheep business might well afford to insure the future by a liberal bond investment at this time.

## WHAT IS A RAM WORTH?

Following the Salt Lake Ram Sale such a question as this very naturally presents itself. In all lines of animal husbandry the actual worth of a proven

sire has long been discussed but never answered and probably never will be. It cannot be answered for the value of a real sire outlasts the centuries, in fact goes on forever.

At the ram sale in 1916 Mr. Seely purchased from Mr. Butterfield a two-year-old Rambouillet ram for \$1,000. As that was an unusual price many sheepmen thought that the advertising to be gained by paying such a price was the motive behind the purchase rather than the intrinsic value of the ram. Let us see what the facts are. Mr. Seely took the ram home and bred him to 162 of his best ewes. He now tells us that he has about 160 lambs from this mating. Assume that 150 of these reach their yearling form and that 75 are ewes and 75 are rams. These lambs are from outstanding parents and should sell at from \$25 for the tailend up to \$500 or \$1,000 for the top. But under any circumstance they should average at the very lowest \$50 per head. At this figure the product of this ram in a single year amounts to \$7,500 or 7½ times what was paid for the sire. And the sire still lives, a better ram today than when he was purchased. With any kind of average luck this ram will produce 500 lambs before old age overtakes him. His quality will in some measure be imparted to his offspring and in turn they will pass it on down through the ages.

What is a ram worth? The question is impossible of answer, but we know that this particular ram was dirt cheap at \$1,000.

## ISOLATED TRACTS

Throughout the range country for the last few years, stockmen have been buying from the railroads, the states and homesteaders large areas of land with the idea of putting their stock business on the sound foundation of private ownership. Certainly everyone concedes that either regulated grazing or private ownership is the ideal situation from a stock production standpoint. Regulated grazing is out of the question, so Western stockmen have

adopted the only alternative of buying up tracts of land large enough to permit them to remain in the stock business on a permanent basis. Naturally with lands that require 50 acres to carry a steer a year and 7 or 8 acres to see a sheep through the season, these ranches will have to be of considerable size to be operated on a practical basis. In buying up these lands our stockmen are constantly met with the fact that in every township in the Western country there still remains a few tracts of government-owned land, ranging in area from 40 to 320 acres. These government lands constitute areas that no homesteader would have. Generally they are rocky cliffs or scabby lands of very low grazing capacity. They never will be homesteaded and under the law there is no other way by which the government can dispose of them. Yet so long as these tracts exist the man who owns the surrounding lands is prevented from fencing his land, for government lands cannot be fenced; hence passage ways must be left open so that access to this worthless government land may be had. This very situation has prevented many men from buying stock ranches because they want to fence them so as to handle their stock intelligently. If Congress has any interest in the livestock business whatsoever, it will pass a bill permitting the Department of Interior to appraise and sell such lands as these to stockmen who make application to buy them. Such legislation would be a real benefit to the Western country.

### FEED THE RAMS

To one who sees the physical condition of the average Western ram during the breeding season the thought constantly recurs that if the rams were kept in better condition the percentage of lambs dropped would be materially increased. In lieu of feeding the rams it is a common practice to use an increased number of rams. This does not meet the situation, for it is more than probable that after serving a few ewes the ram that is poorly nourished

will become impotent even though he continues to work among the ewes.

Certainly no one will doubt that the ram in good condition should be a surer lamb getter than the thin ram. The necessity of the present situation demands that every flockman use all possible effort to save a large crop of lambs next spring. As one of the measures to this end we want to urge that all rams be given a liberal allowance of grain during the breeding season. A pound of oats per day will be all that is required or where this is not available 4 to 6 ounces of cottonseed cake will meet the needs. Probably the latter will be most desirable because it can be fed on the ground and is very convenient to handle. Any of the grains will answer, the important thing being to feed them.

### OUR PATRIOTIC FUND

After the declaration of war with Germany, the National Wool Growers Association started to raise a fund to be presented to the American Red Cross Society for the purchase of woolen blankets for its hospitals. President Wilson and Ex-President Taft have both appealed to the American people to support the Red Cross. It is beyond question the most useful organization of its kind in the world, and we are proud that wool growers have contributed to it so liberally. Below are the donations not previously listed:

Previously acknowledged .....	\$5,279.00
John Casabonne, Hailey, Wyo.....	10.00
D. F. Detweiler, Filer, Idaho.....	25.00
M. J. Finlayson, Antelope, Oregon	50.00
J. W. Hamilton, Sugar, Idaho.....	10.00
Benjamin, J. Hill, Piper, Montana..	10.00
S. W. Johnson, Medicine Bow, Wyo.	10.00
John McDonald, Mt. Vernon, Ore..	10.00
Archie Prior, North Yakima, Wash.	10.00
G. Prior & Son, N. Yakima, Wash.	15.00
Ramage Bros., Lost Cabin, Wyo....	10.00
John R. Stewart, Loa, Utah.....	10.00
Ellen G. Stewart, Loa, Utah.....	10.00
J. P. Van Houten Co., Shoemaker,	
New Mexico .....	50.00
Total .....	\$5,509.00

Please get us a subscriber.

### COTTON ALSO HIGH

The market for Southern cotton is now on the highest basis in history. Instead of the 6c to 8c market that prevailed in previous years, cotton is now selling on the New York Exchange at from 24c to 27c per pound. Recently the cotton growers representing the Southern states met at New Orleans and started a movement to put the price of cotton at 30c per pound. Users of cotton are naturally very much opposed to this advance in price, but it is to be anticipated that the Southern growers will finally agree on a price somewhat above the present market.

### USING TOO MANY CIPHERS

Enthusiasm minus judgment is to be depreciated. A certain wool and sheep bureau located at Chicago, which claims national scope, is open to the accusation of extravagance in the use of ciphers.

In the Chicago Examiner recently this bureau made a statement that through its efforts 30,000 Western ewes had been placed in Kankakee County, Illinois. Had one cipher been omitted, the claim would not have been open to suspicion, but exaggeration was apparent. Diligent inquiry failed to reveal any such movement into Kankakee County, which is located under the shadow of Chicago's smoke, but the article indicates how the enthusiasm of the man who grinds out publicity stuff may induce him to ignore facts. J. E. P.

### LONG CONTRACTS

I have already heard reports of contracts being made in Idaho for ewe lambs out of the shearing corrals next spring at \$15 per head. Most of these ewe lambs have cost this fall from \$11 to \$12 per head and it is estimated that it will cost \$5 to winter them. One sheepman here at Boise, who buys considerable wool, is offering 60 cents per pound now but I doubt if any has been sold. C. H.

**EASTERN MARKETS ARE LOW**

The present season at the market has been an unusual one in the fact that Eastern prices have been lowest, which is a reversal of precedent. Jersey City has been under Buffalo, the latter point lower than Chicago, while Missouri River points have been high spots on the map. The secret of Omaha's high market is Iowa demand for feeders, which has forced packers to go a stiff pace. Eastern markets have been low because killers have no competition on natives. J. E. P.

**THE WORD BOYCOTT UNKNOWN**

Before the wool convention was held in Chicago some of those interested in it wired Herbert Hoover of the Food Administration Bureau in Washington regarding his attitude on the lamb boycott. Mr. Bowman, one of Mr. Hoover's assistants, sent the following wire in reply to the inquiry:

"Answering your wire regarding Great Lakes Wool Convention the

Food Administration's attitude is not to boycott anything and the word has no place in its plans under the meat paragraph in general plans. Mutton is given preference, the only thing that the food administration is against is the serving of baby lamb which is purely seasonable. We have all got to suffer a little according to our tasks and do not believe that the sheepmen at the present time with its present prices and shortage of stock have cause for complaint as the reduced consumption asked for in beef and veal naturally throw the public to lamb and mutton, practically the only alternative they have left."

**RAMBOUILLETS PROGRESSING**

We have registered this year fully 50 per cent more Rambouillet sheep than we did last year. One of the most pleasing features of this new registration is the entrance of many new breeders. I do not know exactly how many new members we have taken in but it is more than for many years. I

am satisfied that the Rambouillet is just at the beginning of a long period of increased demand.

DWIGHT LINCOLN, Secy.

**RANGE YEARLINGS  
TO NEW YORK**

An order buyer at Kansas City about the middle of September filled an order for yearlings for a New York feeder. C. J. Abbott is a big feeder at Perry, New York, and he took the yearlings in question, the same costing him \$13.50 per cwt. at Kansas City, 83 pounds average. These were Arizona stock. Mr. Abbott is near the Buffalo market, and while his feed costs more, he has the advantage of being able to get to the Buffalo market in a hurry when conditions look right there. From Arizona to New York is some distance, but the incident here noted shows that there is practically no limit to the outlet Western raisers command. J. A. R.

Are your dues paid for 1917?

# To Western Sheep Raisers and Feeders

If you don't believe Northern Wisconsin is a great sheep country ask Col. Van Norman, the big live stock commission man of Chicago. The Colonel is a larger farmer and feeder and knows his business. Ask him about Wisconsin for sheep.

Northern Wisconsin challenges the world for clover and native grasses—and alfalfa grows just as well. It is a grass country and that means a sheep country. There are millions of acres admirably adapted to sheep raising. This land can be purchased outright on favorable terms or it may be leased.

Some of the large land owners offer free grazing in order to let the Western ranchmen "try it out." Other owners will "put land against sheep" on a fair basis of valuation. Hundreds of Western sheepmen are coming to Wisconsin this year and the Soo Line welcomes these shepherds who are crowded off the range. We are in this campaign to win "more sheep and more wool" for the nation as well as to build up live stock husbandry in the Badger State. Come and see the country for yourself. Ask for information.

Address, **WM. H. KILLEN**, Land and Industrial Commissioner  
Soo Lines, Minneapolis, Minn.



# Mr. Sheepman

*The National Wool Growers Association is working for you.*

If you are not a member of the Association and paying your \$5.00 per year, don't you sometimes wonder whether you are really doing your part? Would it not be better for you to give your conscience a square deal by meeting your share of the burden?

## WOOL FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Washington, D. C., Oct. 1.—A delegation of wool growers, representing the National Wool Warehouse, from the states of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana, has been in this city since Thursday last endeavoring to initiate a movement to have the government buy raw wool directly from the wool growers of the country.

The following named well known wool growers compose the delegation: John Mahoney, W. W. Daley, and J. C. Cullen, Wyoming; H. S. Bettis, Idaho; George Austin, Utah; F. W. Gooding and A. J. Knollin, Idaho; J. D. Holliday and C. A. Thurston, Montana.

The delegation accompanied by Senators King of Utah and Kendrick and Warren of Wyoming, had conferences with the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture, Bernard M. Baruch, of the Advisory Commission, and Julius Rosenwald and Charles Eisenman of the Committee on Supplies of the Council of National Defense.

The wool growers contended that if the government should decide to buy raw wool direct from the producers and would fix an equitable basic price on the 1918 product at various distributing points in the country, it would have the effect of stabilizing the wool market, save the government all the way from fifteen to twenty-five cents a pound, which now goes to the wool commission firms, enable cloth and clothing manufacturers to furnish these necessities to the government and to the public at correspondingly lower prices than at present, and at the same time give the wool growers a fair price for their product.

The delegation pointed to the fact that the establishment by the government of prices on wheat, copper, steel and coal, had materially reduced the prices of these staples to the government and the public without impairing the business of the producers and urged that if similar methods were applied to wool the same beneficial results would follow in regard to that industry.

The various government officials

with whom the delegation conferred received the suggestions of the wool growers with great interest, but pointed out that under present legislation their respective departments have no legal authority to purchase raw wool. If the exigencies of war should demand it the president might order the wool supply of the country commandeered for government purposes but it is doubtful if he could impose a price on wool without further legislative action.

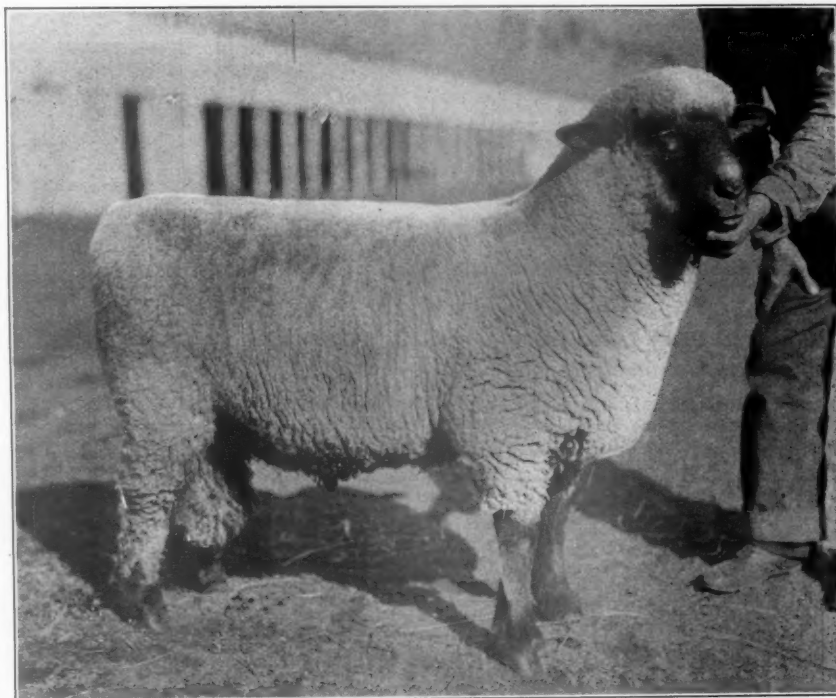
While the delegation of wool growers has not obtained any definite de-

a good wool market and that yearling ewes will command a high figure next season is a certainty. An enormous sum of money is being invested in winter feed.

J. E. P.

## STILL HAS IMPORTED RAMS

H. L. Finch of Soda Springs, Idaho, made a late importation of Hampshire, Shropshire and Cotswold rams from England. We intended to sell some of these at the Salt Lake Sale but they arrived too late for that event.



Champion Hampshire Ram, Utah State Fair, owned by J. R. Allen, Draper, Utah.

cision or action by the government, its members believe they have secured careful consideration of their wishes and that, before the 1918 wool clip is on the market, the question of purchasing directly by the government may be decided affirmatively.

## WINTERING MANY EWE LAMBS

Carrying ewe lambs through the winter is profitable in the West. Robert Stanfield of Oregon will feed about 100,000 and Snyder of Denver, 150,000. Hay is high, but there is assurance of

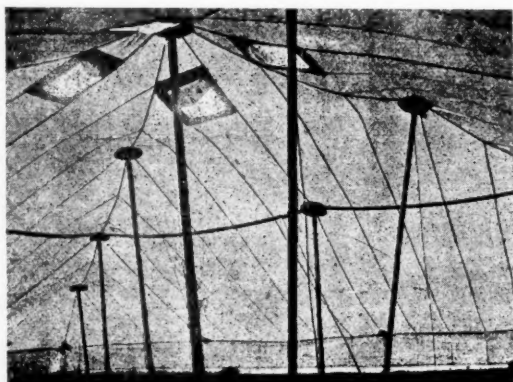
After the rams were loaded in England, the boat was run down the Thames River and held for thirty days which fact delayed the importation that much.

Mr. Finch showed some of these rams at the Utah State Fair and many breeders expressed the opinion that among them were some of the best rams that have ever been imported to this country.

We were privileged to see them and were so well pleased with them that we have asked Mr. Finch to make an importation for the Salt Lake Sale in 1918.

## The "Red Seal" SHEEP TENT

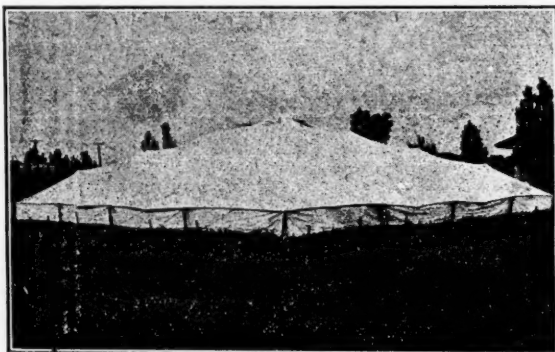
One of these wonderful portable canvas sheds will cost you less than FIVE CENTS per head per season. CAN YOU BEAT IT? How many lambs could you have saved last season with one of our tents?



### DESCRIPTION

Made of 12 or 14 ounce duck, as ordered. Fully hand roped with best manilla rope. Size of tent 58 ft. x 58 ft.

Fitted with adjustable ventilators in roof. Stakes and poles as shown in cuts, are included. Wall 2 ft. 6 in. high. Jump ropes (or hold down ropes) on each quarter and center pole.



Each tent will hold about 2,000 head of sheep. Tent will weigh close to 500 lbs., taking first class freight rate. Poles and stakes will weigh about 350 lbs. taking 3rd class freight rate. Two men can put up this tent in two hours. Tent is HIP ROOF style, which is the best style for strong winds. Our factory is busy and raw materials are hard to obtain. THEREFORE, if you want YOUR TENT at the RIGHT TIME, ORDER NOW.

Address The  
**Schaefer Tent & Awning Co.**

Exclusive Makers of "RED SEAL TENTS"

1421 Larimer Street (Dept. K) Denver, Colo.

## Cunningham Sheep & Land Co.

Pilot Rock, Oregon

### RAMBOUILLETS



Our First Prize Pen at Salt Lake Ram Sale.

**For the season 1917 we  
will offer for sale**

### 1200 Rambouillet Yearling Rams

These are big, smooth, hardy, heavy  
wooled rams that will please range  
men.

*At last year's Ram Sale  
our pen of 25 range rams  
was awarded First Prize  
in strong competition.*



## SHEEP IN OREGON

Never before in the history of the country has the demand for wool been so pressing. Even to one not closely associated with sheep history the advanced prices on clothing in the shop windows alone indicates a change. With the advent of war perhaps there has been no demand so imperative in the livestock world as that made upon sheep. The army must be clothed as well as fed. There now appears to be a world shortage of fifty-four million sheep, or about 65 per cent of the flocks. In the United States there has been a gradual but steady decrease in

sheep. It would be difficult to increase the sheep already on the eastern Oregon range. However, western Oregon and the Willamette Valley can easily carry from three to four times the present amount.

It appears that the wool grower now serves the United States in a new capacity. His industry is embraced as an essential and patriotic duty to the United States. There is now an opportunity for the western Oregon farmers to keep all the sheep that the farm will stand. This section of the country produces fine animals and should be the source of the breeding stock. In fact on many farms the sheep will

ewes brought her \$425. While this is unusual it shows what good care will do.

Oregon farmers will do well to look into the sheep industry at this time.

R. A. BLANCHARD.

## NATIVE LAMBS ARE POOR

Not only has the native lamb crop been deficient in numbers this season, but, with few exceptions, consignments from east of the Missouri River have been the poorest in market history. Now and then a load of choice native lambs is contributed by a real sheep-



A Lincoln Ram Sold by J. H. Patrick at the Salt Lake Ram Sale.

sheep since 1900. Until now we have a little less than one-half a sheep per head, where there ought to be five per capita. Our records reveal that we have but forty-two million sheep in the United States. With the organization of our National Army, the wool manufacturers and clothing men have discovered it will take one hundred million pounds for clothing for the army and navy, or about one-third of our domestic wool crop will be consumed for clothing the boys at the front. This means an increase of 80 pounds per individual over the civilian clothes.

Oregon is rated as the seventh state in wool production, with 2,484,000

be a benefit by the destruction of the weeds and the improvement of the soil, which in the majority of cases is worth the cost of their keep, and the increase of the herd and the wool will be largely clear profit.

Grant B. Dimmick, of Oregon City, has been in the sheep business since 1889, and states that on purebreds he has realized \$25 a head, including wool and increase, and on crossbreds just half, or \$12.50 a head.

Mrs. Roberts, of Marquam, purchased 22 head of grade Cotswold ewes this year. The wool was sold at 70c a pound. After her sales were made of both lambs and wool, the 22 head of

man, but in the main it has been a run of bucky, scrawny, ill-bred, half-starved stuff that looked as though, like Topsy, it had "just grown." Unless the farmer is able to do a better job the Western man need not concern himself about competition from the farming area. Most of the native lambs have sold about \$1 per hundred-weight below Westerns and the penalty would have been even more severe, but for an acute scarcity of Westerns that forced killers to take native lambs. That it is possible to produce healthy natives is not open to dispute, but the average farmer does not appear to be equal to the task.

J. E. P.

## **For Sale**

Strong, vigorous, pure bred Shropshire Rams, single or car load lots. Inquire of

**J. R. BLOOM**  
Dixon, - California

## **SHEEP PELTS**

A very peculiar situation exists in this market; wool, always in great demand these days is strengthening in price. All reports which reach us show a better condition. Nevertheless the price of sheep pelts have taken a sudden flop. For the last few days lamb pelts have been selling in the Chicago market at around \$3.35, a decline of 30 cents during the week. This

price, it should also be noted, is for extra quality; for poorer quality 5 or 10 cents lower was received in many cases. The only explanation given for this unusual condition is that sheepskins have soared in an unreasonable manner mostly because of the rise in wool prices and that it was merely in the natural order of things that they should show a reaction. There have been a number of orders placed in different parts of the country for several thousand sheepskin lined coats for army aviators. It was also stated that winter overcoats of sheepskin would be worn by a certain portion of the entire army, including most of the officers. This will undoubtedly create a freer movement in skins.

For the last few days lamb pelts at Chicago have sold at \$3.35 and even less with tanners showing more interest. Good Chicago shearlings held at last week's level of \$2.75; countries \$2.75, with \$3.00 not unusual.

Dry Westerns declined a bit, 49 cents being the highest price that was paid for best takeoffs with average stock a cent lower.—Commercial Bulletin.

## **LAMB SHORTAGE VERIFIED**

At the middle of October the end of the season's run of Western lambs could be detected. Montana and Wyoming had few and with the wind-up of the Idaho season packers were dependent on early fed Westerns and the residue of the native crop. Results show that early shortage estimates were not exaggerated. Oregon was 50 per cent short, Washington 25 per cent, and Idaho 50 per cent. Few fat lambs came from Montana and Wyoming. In those states the increase was not equal to winter mortality. A large number of Western ewe lambs have been held back and contractors were compelled to hustle to secure enough to make good their engagements with feeders. They contracted the crop; but sold specified numbers and received a jolt when deliveries were made. J. E. P.

Get us a new subscriber.

**EWES FOR SALE** 1250 Rambouillet-Hampshire cross, yearling ewes and 1600 white faced cross breeds, 2 to 5 years old. Idaho raised.  
**FALL CREEK SHEEP CO., American Falls, Idaho**

## **REGISTERED Rambouillet Ewes**

I am offering for sale 160 Registered Rambouillet Ewes ranging in age from yearlings to three-year-olds. These are large, smooth ewes that will suit the Western trade.

**DWIGHT LINCOLN, MARYSVILLE, OHIO.**

## **Breeding Ewes For Sale**

1 band yearlings.  
1 band 2 to 4 years old.  
1000 head sound mouthed aged ewes.

These are large frame, good shearing, medium woolled sheep, bred and raised in Southern Montana. For particular call on or address

**J. E. MORSE, DILLON, MONTANA.**

## **Rams For Sale**

100 head choice Yearling Cotswold Rams.  
300 head choice Hampshire Yearling Rams.  
100 head "Panama" Lincoln-Rambouillet Rams, 1 to 4 years old.

These rams are our own raising. Raised on the range. Have never been pampered and are in first class condition for immediate service. For particular call on or address

**J. E. MORSE, DILLON, MONTANA.**

## ARGENTINE WOOL DEAR

The wool buying season in Argentine opens up in the near future and reports from that country indicate that the Argentine clip is held at prices above those prevailing in Boston. However, it is impossible to do very much business in the Argentine at the present time on account of the internal disruption and the prolonged strikes that are in existence. It is supposed that German buyers are arranging to handle a considerable portion of the Argentine clip so as to have a wool supply available at the close of the war. American buyers are now on their way to the Argentine prepared to buy wool at almost any kind of a price.

## CORRECT SALE REPORT

In your report of the Salt Lake Sale in the last issue you have six of Quealy's ewes in as rams:

- 1 ewe, C. V. Richardson, \$175.
- 2 ewes, Adams Sheep Co., Carlsbad, New Mexico, \$130.
- 3 ewes, Adams Sheep So., Carlsbad, New Mexico, \$135.

We are having a good fall and plenty of feed. Ram lambs are doing fine and if I can get the feed to keep them going, they will be away ahead of what we had this year. I wish you could come up and see the bunch of stud rams we are using this year.

TOM DRUMMOND,  
Cokeville, Wyo.

## NORTHWEST SHEEP CONDITIONS

Interest in the sheep situation is increasing almost as rapidly as are prices. There seems to be no legitimate quotation for breeding ewes in the Northwest; it is simply a question of asking your price and getting it, if you are fortunate enough to be the owner of any of this variety.

At the sheep sale in Yakima, September 20th and 21st, about \$30,000 worth of sheep were sold at an average price of \$35.69 per head, including lambs, considering that the great bulk

of material going over the block at this sale was grade stuff for range purposes. This indicates remarkable sheep conditions in this section. Recent reports show the sale of 24,000 ewes in central Oregon at \$18 per head and 30,000 ewes in eastern Oregon at \$19.25 per head. When one considers that many of these ewes are going East to be sold out in small flocks amongst the framers at \$20 to \$25 per head, we begin to wonder how long it will be before our fancy horses are discarded for sheep and goats. On the other hand when we consider the output as being approximately a \$10 lamb and a \$7 fleece per year, it is no wonder that sheep are considered an investment at \$20 per. Mutton sheep in the Northwest are selling at 11c to 12c and lambs 13c to 14c.

The volume of business transacted through the stock yards and through private exchange has reached greater proportions than during the corresponding period in any previous year. It might be suggested that high priced sheep will insure better care, more efficient methods in breeding and sheep culture, and consequently a general improved condition of wool and mutton products in the Northwest.

G. W. HENDERSON.

## Hampshire Ewes For Sale

As I am overstocked I offer for sale 150 pure-bred Hampshire ewe lambs, either registered or unregistered, or the same number of older ewes.

J. R. SPENCER  
Wendell, Idaho.

## HAY FOR SALE

Six hundred to seven hundred tons Native Blue Stem Hay, with 2,000 acres of pasture. Excellent water, shelter and feeding facilities. Address

SUNNYSIDE RANCH,  
Aberdeen, Idaho.

## Ewes For Sale

I have for sale several bands of good young breeding ewes.

J. A. HANLON  
Box 229 Billings, Montana

## Imported Rams

### Imported Stud Rams Just Arrived

My first annual importation of stud sheep consisting of

**HAMPSHIRE** yearling rams bred by such noted breeders as Jas. Flower, Mrs. Jervoise, and Lord Ashburton.

**COTSWOLD** yearling rams bred by Garne and Davis Brown, two of the oldest and most distinguished flocks in England.

**SHROPSHIRE** yearling rams from the flock of Mr. Berry, one of the very best Shropshire breeders in England.

All of the above rams are as good as money could buy in Great Britain this year, and will be delivered in first class condition for immediate service.

They are ready for inspection at Soda Springs, Idaho.

Wire or write H. L. FINCH, Soda Springs, Idaho, for prices.



## THE WYOMING SITUATION

September presented Wyoming sheepmen with a brand of weather that was unusually favorable and free from storm, and continues to this writing. Range is good, as grass had plenty spring moisture to produce growth and a dry summer has cured it well; it is far better than it was a year ago. The latter part of the summer and the fall

to date has seen no moisture, so that there has been no surface water, but all range stock has put on flesh and both sheep and cattle will start in the winter in the very best condition.

Lambs were well contracted before this, summer contracts generally being on a 15-cent basis, but a sizable lot that the grower had held was sold last week at a price understood to be 16 cents, both ewe and wether lambs being taken. They go to a Nebraska feeder. Bulk of lambs not under contract have already gone to market. Contracted lambs are largely destined for Colorado feed lots, so that from now on river markets are not likely to have much feeder supply for cornbelt farmers who generally put in their lambs after the middle of this month.

Ewes have been moving quite freely. A straight bunch of two-year-olds was sold several weeks ago at \$16.50, while the same figure was reported paid last week for a band of yearlings west of Casper. In the Shoshone country a band of ewes was reported changing hands at \$17. Within a few days 10,000 head were sold here at \$15 straight through. Several large outfits in the eastern part of the state have been crowded out of business by homesteaders and already have disposed of their ewe bands. Bulk of demand has been from other range sections at higher prices than the Eastern farmer seems willing to pay; at the same time at present values for wool and lambs ewes appear to be the cheapest class of sheep on the market.

Some wool clips that were not sold at shearing time and have been held in local warehouses have moved recently to Chicago buyers at 58 and 60 cents. There are still a few clips being held locally for the winter market.

ROSCOE WOOD.

## MISSOURI NATIVE EWES TO ARIZONA

On September 10, S. K. Phillips, of Phoenix, Arizona, who is running 5,000 sheep this season, bought 221 head of native Missouri black face ewes, 3 to 5 years old, and shipped them to Arizona. These ewes cost Mr. Phillips

about \$18.50 per head. The unusual procedure of shipping ewes from Missouri to Arizona attracted considerable attention. "Sheep conditions are very favorable with us," Mr. Phillips said, "the ranges are good, and flockmasters are holding their ewe lambs. We are short on good breeding bucks, and that is why I am making a start in building up a breeding herd. I will cross registered bucks with these ewes, and use the buck lambs on the range."

J. A. R.

## WESTERN LAMBS LACK CONDITION

Lambs from the range country have lived up to their advertisement. Bad grazing conditions caused milk shortage and the crop got a bad start. Not only was it deficient in condition, but the shortage in numbers was even greater than estimated, due to mortality after lambing.

The natural result of this has been that feeders took an unusually large share of the crop. Had grazing been normal a lot of Idaho lambs that came to market weighing 65 to 70 pounds would have carried 80 to 85 pounds as they had the essential breeding. As the thing worked out it has been satisfactory to all concerned. Feeders have paid breeders big money, packers have not been under the necessity of taking a large number and the summer and fall market has been well maintained on a basis that is without precedent and would have been impossible had range conditions been better and the crop gone to market in the pink of condition. It is probable that the breeder has realized better net results than if the stuff had been fat.

All things considered it has been a phenomenal market and the farmer feeder has made it. He has taken out a lot of Western stuff to run in corn fields at \$17.50@18.25 per hundred-weight which may not resell at much better prices, but it is harvesting corn inexpensively, fertilizing the soil and converting weeds into cash product. If the farmer can return Western lambs to market to realize original cost he is

## Sheep Wanted

From three hundred to five hundred sheep to winter, or would take that number on shares, for a term of three or five years. For particulars, write

J. J. HUCKSTEP.

Plateau City, Colorado.

## HAMPSHIRE RAMS

I offer for sale 13 head of Purebred Hampshire Yearling Rams at \$30 each.

E. S. TALIAFERRO,  
Kit Carson, Colo.

## HAMPSHIRE

My February lambs are big masculine fellows, weigh 60 pounds at two months of age. Good for service by October. Prices right.

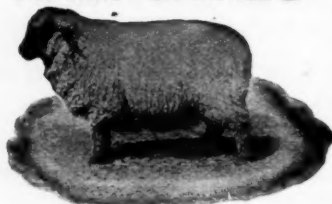
R. B. SMITH,  
YELLOWSTONE VIEW RANCH,  
Livingston, Montana.

## Washington Hampshire Rams for Sale

10 HAMPSHIRE YEARLING RAMS  
10 HAMPSHIRE RAM LAMBS

JAY S. ROCKWELL, Endicott, Wash.

## HAMPSHIRE



I offer for this season 75 registered Hampshire ram lambs, all from imported sires. Big, Strong Rams.

A. W. RUCKER,  
Mount Morrison, Colorado.

money in pocket as he gets a big price for the gain.

Dressing results have been poor all through the season and cost on the books is higher than paper prices indicate. Many Western lambs have dressed 47 to 52 per cent which is unusually low. Packers have not competed with feeders indicating a disposition on their part to support the market indirectly. How the feeder will fare in the finality of the transaction remains to be seen. An impression exists among traders that some of the Western lambs that have gone out at \$18.00@18.40 per hundredweight may not put the finisher in possession of much velvet. J. E. P.

### DRY IN NEW MEXICO

Conditions are bad this year—very light rainfall all during July and August when most of our rain usually falls. Feed is short and prospects for winter are not good. On top of this hundreds of settlers are flocking in here lured by the 640-acre homestead. Many are bringing small bunches of stock to a range already fully stocked and with unusually short feed. In most cases they have no water nor even claims. Everything indicates a loss this winter, not only in this new stock, for what they eat before they die will cause suffering and loss among the stock already here. The 640-acre act will cause much suffering. Lambs have sold for 15½c to 16c. November deliveries.

WM. R. MORLEY, New Mexico.

### BIG SHEEP DEAL

Billings, Mont.—One of the largest sheep deals in the history of Montana has been closed here, wherein Lee Simonson of Billings, disposes of a band of 40,000 ewes to Hatcher & Snyder of Colorado. The Denver firm was represented in the deal by Carl L. Wood of Denver, who is now in the city to arrange for their shipment. The sheep will be evenly divided and sent in two bands to Colorado and Idaho for winter ranging.

The new owners are very confident concerning future market conditions and will therefore breed the ewes for the lambs and shear the sheep for their wool next May. L. S.

## Lincoln Rams

I am offering for this season 75 Purebred Lincoln Ram Lambs. They are from ewes that averaged 18 pounds of wool this spring. These are big strong hardy rams.

**David W. Kassens**

Wendell, Idaho

## Hampshire RAMS Lincoln

I have for sale 75 head of Purebred Hampshire Ram Lambs, also 100 head of Purebred Lincoln Ram Lambs.

**CHAS. HOWLAND, Cambridge, Idaho**

## Lincolns

**15 Imported Lincoln Rams**

**100 Lincoln Ram Lambs**

(Sired by Imported Rams)

**100 Lincoln Ewes**

(From 1 to 4 years old)

**R. S. Robron, & Son Denfield, Ontario, Can.**

MENTION THE NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

## ROMNEYS

MORE WOOL—BETTER MUTTON



Champion Ewe 1916 International

**3 Yearlings For Sale**

Just the thing for a top cross on range ewes.

WRITE FOR TERMS

**MARK HAVENHILL**

152 CAMPUS AVENUE

AMES,

IOWA



**A band of 1000 purebred Lincoln and Cotswold Ewes. Bred from the best stock to be found in United States and Canada. Owned by Austin Bros., Salt Lake City.**

**Rams  
for  
Sale**

**"SHEEP DISEASES"**

Just published; 237 pages; 75 illustrations of breeds; poisonous plants, parasites, etc. Written from a western standpoint; complete, concise and practical. Price, \$2.50, postpaid, from author.

DR. E. T. BAKER, Moscow, Idaho

## Rams FOR SALE

We have the following rams for sale in car lots or less.

### 150 Hampshires,

Yearlings. Purebred, unregistered.

### 300 Hampshires,

Lambs. Purebred, unregistered.

### 100 Rambouillets,

Yearlings. Registered.

### 75 Rambouillets,

Yearlings. Purebred, unregistered.

### 500 Shropshires,

Yearlings. Purebred, unregistered.

Also some very good unregistered, but purebred yearling Hampshire ewes. All of these sheep are range run and big, fine type, heavy boned stuff.

Address all communications to

**Brown Bros. Sheep Co.**  
Twins Falls, Idaho

The National Wool Grower always is in the market for new subscribers.

## WOOL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Washington, D. C.—Imports and exports of wool and manufacturers of wool for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, as compared with the preceding fiscal year are as follows:

"For the year 1916-17 the imports of Class I wools show a decrease from those in 1915-16 of 123,640,084 pounds; Class II wools, including mohair, etc., show an increase of 2,780,608 pounds; and in the imports of Class III wools there was a loss of 41,596,328 pounds. The net decrease in imports of wool in 1916-17 as compared with the previous year is 162,455,804 pounds.

"The total imports of wool for the year were 534,828,022 pounds in 1915-16 and 372,372,218 pounds in 1916-17, divided in 1916-17 as follows: Class I, 279,481,501 pounds; Class II, 17,055,953 pounds; Mohair, etc., 8,162,093 pounds; Class III, 67,672,671 pounds.

"The total imports of cloths during the years 1915-16 and 1916-17 show a decrease in quantity of 61,686 pounds, or 669,060 square yards, and an increase in value of \$1,015,019.

"The total imports of all manufactures of wool amounted to \$15,657,537 in the year 1915-16 and to \$18,862,463 in 1916-17, showing an increase in the value of imports amounting to \$3,204,926 in the latter as compared with the former year.

### Exports.

"During the fiscal year 1916-17 1,830,374 pounds of foreign wool and hair valued at \$759,755 have been re-exported as against 1,769,933 pounds pounds valued at \$612,910 in the preceding fiscal year. During the year 2,148,350 pounds of American grown wools, valued at \$1,230,296, were exported, but the countries to which the wool was exported are not stated. The total quantity of wool exported was 3,978,724 pounds.

"The exports of American-made

wool wearing apparel and the countries to which sent, for the month of June, 1917, and for the fiscal year were as follows:

	June, 1917	Fiscal Year, 1917
France .....	\$418	\$113,204
Italy .....		417,233
Russia in Europe....	158	28,006
United Kingdom ...	4,604	53,475
Canada .....	219,882	2,579,443
Mexico .....	65,292	405,927
Russia in Asia.....		8,289
Other countries ....	95,967	846,687
Total .....	\$386,321	\$4,452,258

"As shown above American-made wool wearing apparel to the value of \$4,452,258 was exported, a decrease as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year of \$14,916,243, when the total amounted to \$19,368,501. The exports for the month of June amounted to \$386,321.

"Aside from 'wearing apparel' and 'rags' our exports of domestic wool manufactures are grouped under one head, viz., 'All other.' Under this head our exports have decreased from \$33,331,873 in the fiscal year 1915-16 to \$12,342,168 in the year 1916-17.

"Our imports of all manufactures of wool during the year 1916-17 amounted to \$18,862,463 and our corresponding domestic exports for the same period, rags, ready-made clothing and 'all other,' to \$18,423,556, an excess of imports over exports for the period of \$438,907, but as the exports are of domestic valuation and the imports foreign values, the difference is actually much greater."

## CLOTH FROM WOOD FIBERS

It is said that a dress is to be seen in London woven from fiber derived from banana skins, of which, as Mr. Punch would say, we have our "doots." If the dress material is as soft as a banana we would not give much for it. Whatever virtues there may be in paper cloth and the like, the world is still hungry for the fleece of the sheep, and nothing will ever take its place.—Wool Record.

## W. W. CHADWICK

DEALER AND GROWER

## CATTLE—SHEEP—RANCHES

310 Dooly Building

SALT LAKE CITY

Phone Wasatch 1229



**SHEEP IN MICHIGAN**

Marquette, Mich. — Governors of Michigan and Wisconsin, heads of the Agricultural colleges, other prominent state officials and business men have been invited to meet at Menominee, Mich., on October 10 and receive Frank Hagenbarth, president of the National Wool Growers' Association, Salt Lake City, Utah, when he will speak on the wool situation.

The Upper Peninsula Development

### RAMBOUILLET RAMS FOR SALE

We have 250 head of range raised, large, well woolled rams, in good condition for service.

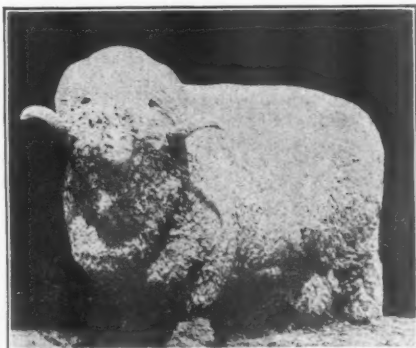
Write or wire, our expense.

**O. H. BROWN**  
Soda Springs, Idaho.

### Rambouillets and Hampshires

**A. A. WOOD & SONS**  
Saline, Michigan

## Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm



**UTAH BOY**

This flock carries many prizes in the West.

We are sold out for 1917. We desire to thank our patrons for their liberal support. Later we will announce our offering for 1918.

**JOHN K. MADSEN**  
Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

Phone 111.

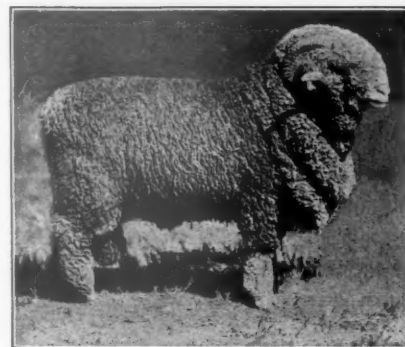
P. O. Box 219

Bureau of Michigan is calling the meeting as the result of the Great Lakes Wool Convention which was held in Chicago and at which it was learned that the Western grazers were facing a serious situation as the result of the new homestead law permitting persons to take up 640 acres.

The people of northern Michigan and Wisconsin are so strongly convinced that they have the right lands, food and other advantages just right for sheep and cattle raising that they have gotten three million acres of cut-over lands together and are offering it for three years to men who know the sheep and cattle business providing they pay the taxes. Many land owners are making even more liberal offers while some capitalists are so certain that they can make money grazing are offering to financially assist men who know the business.

Right at this time Wisconsin and Cloverland, as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan is known, are all stirred up over the coming of Mr. Hagenbarth. For years the cutover lands have been going to waste except for a few thousand acres taken up each year by settlers. All feel confident that this lake district will be the sheep and cattle country within a few years.

A new subscriber, please.



One of My Stud Rams

## CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

**CHAS. A. KIMBLE,**  
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes

## RAMBOUILLET RAMS

I offer for 1917 500 YEARLING RAMBOUILLET RAMS. These are big, smooth, heavy wooled rams from registered parents.

W. D. CANDLAND, Mt. Pleasant, Utah

## RAMBOUILLETS



Have sold all my Rams for 1917.

I now have for sale 6 two-year-old and 4 yearling choice, home-raised, registered PERCHERON Stallions.

W. S. HANSEN  
COLLINGTON, UTAH



I offer for this season 800 purebred Yearling Rambouillet Rams, large, smooth and heavy wooled.

C. N. STILLMAN  
Sigurd, Utah

### REGARDING BOUNTIES

I see by the Editor's Note in your April edition that you uphold Mr. Ford's orders that the trapper should turn his hides in for bounty every 60 days. Perhaps if you would go out and try this trapping awhile you would find how unjust this is. What difference does it make to the state of Montana whether a trapper turns his hides in once, twice or three times a year, just so long as they are caught and killed in the state.

If you had to go 50 to 75 miles every sixty days, pay a man with an automobile, or drive your team four or five days and be away from your traps, or drive into town and pay livery bill, or pay railroad fare, and witness fees, perhaps you would change your mind.

I have twenty-three hides now that I have to take to Red Lodge, my county seat, between now and the 10th to get my bounty. The bounty is \$57.50. It will cost me not less than \$15 to \$20 to make this trip. Now, if you will figure this up it will amount to \$100 or more in a year. Why couldn't I make this trip twice a year and do just as well?

There is no more chance for the trapper to defraud the state by delivering his hides twice, than there is six times a year. The trouble with our bounty laws is that the men who make them do not know what trouble a trapper has to go through to get his bounty.

Mr. Ford contends that this is to stop Idaho from shipping hides into Montana. I will tell you what will stop Idaho and all other states from this: Let all states have the same mark put on the hides. Then when a hide is marked in one state it will be marked for all states. As long as the states have different marks, there is a chance to run hides from one state to the others.

This is from a trapper who knows what trouble a trapper has. I could write more, but I think this is enough for this time.

HARRY CARR, Montana.

### THE KANSAS CITY MARKET

Receipts of sheep and lambs here in September aggregated 158,278 head, which was 74,000 less than in the same month last year, and the lightest September in point of sheep and lamb receipts at this market since 1906. Utah and Western Colorado furnished the bulk of the supply, with fair runs from Arizona, New Mexico and Texas, in the range country, and a normal supply of native stock. Car orders in the West for October point to more liberal receipts, though the supply of 239,035 head in October last year will not be equaled by many thousands.

The feature during September was the very strong demand from feeder buyers, who took lambs of all weights, outbidding packers decidedly, constantly, except for about one week at the middle of the month, when packers paid a premium for good fat lambs. Prices made good gains the first three weeks of the month, but broke badly the last week of September, \$1.00 off in most cases, more in some. There was a recovery of 25 to 50 cents a hundred the very last days of the month, and prospects appear favorable for firm prices in October. The practice of sorting out ewe lambs is becoming common, such lambs commanding a premium over mixed lots. Extreme top for September was \$18.75, paid for a drove of Utah ewe lambs, to go to the country, packers paying up to \$18.50, straight feeding lambs bringing the same price. The month closed 50 to 75 cents below the best prices reached. Aged sheep have fluctuated less than lambs, old fat ewes selling at \$11 to \$11.75 through the month, broken mouth feeding ewes \$10 to \$12, breeders \$13 to \$15, young breeders up to \$17.50 at the best time, but closing the month around \$17 for best. Country demand shows no sign of abatement, and killers will show more interest as the weather grows cooler, points that seem to assure firm markets through October. J. A. R.

We want new subscribers. Will you get us just one?

## SHEEP RANCH SOLD

One of the most important sheep ranch deals of recent years is reported from Beaverhead County, Montana, where Anderson & Christianson have sold to Edwards & Olson of Salt Lake their property, consisting of 2,000 acres of deeded land, 14,000 head of sheep and all horses, cattle, ranch equipment and range privileges. The consideration was a quarter of a million dollars. The ranch is regarded as one of the good properties of the state.

## SHEEPMEN AT WASHINGTON

The national capital was the scene of a somewhat memorable livestock conference early in September. A number of Western sheepmen participated. Frank J. Hagenbarth, Dr. J. M. Wilson, Robert Selway, F. M. Rothrock, Governor Carey of Wyoming, Governor Gooding of Idaho and others were "on the job." At a sheepman's meeting the various problems of the day were discussed and what amounted to a bill of rights prepared for presentation to the conference. Acting on the assumption that the administration body of which Herbert Hoover is the chief will ultimately fix the price of wools, a recommendation of a 55 cents per pound minimum based on 63 percentage was made. Should the aforesaid administration also undertake to fix the price of lambs 15½ cents per pound was recommended as the minimum figure on a Chicago basis. Mr. Hoover stated, however, that interference with the law of supply and demand in the case of sheep and lambs would be impossible. Mr. Hagenbarth stated that if any government interference with the natural course of the wool market was attempted it should be with the object of stabilization and not price-fixing, the main purpose being to eliminate the speculation evil. There was, he said, objection to price-fixing from an economical point of view.

Governor Gooding brought up the matter of tariff, a resolution being adopted declaring that the history of wool tariff legislation demonstrated

## Stud Rams RAMBOUILLETS Range Rams



Our Champion C. Ram at Frisco

We offer for sale a large number of registered Rambouillet stud rams and range rams. Will sell in lots of one to a carload. We invite your careful inspection of our flock.

TUCANNON RAMBOUILLET & STOCK FARM  
Dayton, Washington

Mention the National Wool Grower

## Rambouillet Rams

We offer for this season 250 head of yearling rams and 200 two-year-old rams, all purebred Rambouillets. These rams are heavy shearers and have large smooth bodies.

ADAMS SHEEP CO., Carlsbad, New Mexico

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N

We are breeding big, smooth bodied, heavy wooled, open faced Merino Rams. A large number of choice Rams for next season.

L. U. SHEEP COMPANY  
DICKIE, WYOMING

## Stud Rams RAMBOUILLETS Range Rams



ONE OF OUR STUD RAMS.

We are breeding big, heavy wooled, hardy Rambouillets and offer a large number of Registered Stud rams and range rams for 1917—500 head for sale.

QUEALY SHEEP CO., Cokeville, Wyoming.



Messrs. HICKMAN & SCRUBY, Court Lodge,  
Egerlon, Kent, England

## Export Pedigree Livestock

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS  
Specialty made of show herds, show  
flocks, show horses for the Panama  
Exposition.

Livestock is booming in North America, there is nothing to hinder importations required for exports from England, and the extra cost of insurance, freight, etc., is too small to make any difference.

Send for full particulars at once, if in a hurry, enquire by week end cabled letter. Americans ought to be importing bulls and rams by hundreds and we want to get busy.



One of Our Yearlings

### Rambouillets — American Merinos

**WE** offer a large number of extra choice Rambouillet range rams as well as single stud rams.

We also offer American Merino rams in any sized lot.

Our rams are all rugged and healthy and have always given good satisfaction.

Everything sold for 1917 except 20 stud rams.

**BALDWIN SHEEP CO.**  
HAY CREEK, OREGON



One of Our Ewes.

that it had been a mere play thing for politicians and that there never had been an honest tariff by which the wool grower had received the protection indicated by the figures written into the statute. The present was declared to be an auspicious time for imposing a tariff on wool as it would create badly needed revenue and would assure the farmer, who is being urged to found flocks, that a profitable market would be assured. The psychological effect of such an enactment was emphasized, demand being for a tariff based on scoured wool.

A request was made for a rate on the basis of 60 per cent of the present local rates for shipping breeding stock from range to range and from range to hay wherever feed shortage existed.

Another recommendation was that tracts of land on the public domain surrounded by public entries be appraised and sold.

Mr. Hagenbarth made an appeal to the conference for an appropriation for an experiment station in Idaho for the development of an American type of sheep. He stated that unless the government bought the only available tract of land for the purpose it would fall into private hands. J. E. P.

### THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

In our last issue we printed in full the resolutions adopted and statement issued by the Live Stock Conference held in Washington on September 5th to 8th, pursuant to call of Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston and Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover. Owing to lack of space we were unable to submit a report of the work done at the time.

There were 100 delegates present who represented the following five great branches of the livestock industry: Cattlemen, sheepmen, hogmen, dairymen and feeders. Representing sheepmen were President Frank J. Hagenbarth, Frank R. Gooding of Idaho, J. W. Wilson of Wyoming, E. A. Sawyer of Arizona, E. O. Selway of Montana, Jay Dobbin of Oregon, F. M. Rothrock of Washington, F. D. Miracle of Montana.

Dr. Pierson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, presided over the deliberations. Secretary Houston, Mr. Hoover, Mr. Harding, President of Federal Reserve Banks; Herbert Quick, Chairman of Federal Farm Loan Board; Daniel O. Willard, Chairman of the Federal Railroad Central Board, and other government representatives addressed the meeting at length. Messrs. Houston and Hoover took a very active part in the conference.

The present status and probable and desired future of the livestock industry in all its phases were fully discussed. Day and night sessions were held for three days. A committee on resolutions was appointed and a permanent executive committee of five livestock men was selected to sit with the Food Administrator and the Secretary of Agriculture in the capacity of advisors. This committee is composed of one representative from each of the five great divisions of the industry. Mr. Hagenbarth was selected to represent sheep. The final meeting of this committee was held on the 17th and 18th of September to consider the packing industry in its relations to livestock. Certain recommendations, which will be published in a later issue, were made in regard thereto. No action was taken as to price fixing.

This committee will meet from time to time as necessary together with Dr. Romell and Dr. Rahl of the Department of Agriculture and Messrs. Pinchot and Lasater of the Food Administration, who are the other members of the committee representing the government.

### LESS SHEEP IN WYOMING

We had a very dry summer. Grass dried up early so lambs did not make a very good growth. Sheepmen are closing out here. The 640-acre homesteaders are pushing them out, so the sheepmen will have to go. There seems to be quite an oil boom coming on, but so far I haven't found any oil on my land. I will keep some sheep as long as I can.

JACOB MILL, Wyoming.

# Cotswolds RAMS AND EWES Hampshires



Three of Allens Cotswold Ram Lambs

## Excelsior Stock Farm

J. R. ALLEN & BROS., Draper, Utah

The world's champion flock of Cotswolds, consisting of 3,000 registered ewes, and a grand flock of Hampshires of 500 Registered ewes. Our sheep winter at an altitude of 4,000 feet and summer at 10,000 feet. All are range raised under most favorable conditions. No internal parasites or other diseases found at low altitudes. Look up the show record of our flocks. For flock headers we can furnish rams that cannot be excelled and we think better than can be imported from England. We offer for this season 300 yearling rams and 1,500 March lambs. We also offer 1,500 Cotswold ewes.

### HAMPSHIRE

We have decided to close out our entire flock of Registered Hampshires, consisting of 500 head of ewes and they are now offered for sale. We invite inspection of our flocks.

## The Knollin Sheep Commission Company

CHICAGO, ILL.

INCORPORATED

OMAHA, NEB.

**THE  
LEADING  
SHEEP  
CONCERN**



**When the  
market goes  
up, we are the  
ones that  
push it up**

The above picture is part of a lot of 27 double deck cars of lambs belonging to the Wood Live Stock Company, Spencer, Idaho, that we sold on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 21st of September, 1917, at 18c a lb., the extreme top of the market every day.

When you want to get the top of the market or the full market value for your sheep and lambs, do not overlook us.

**WRITE US FOR OUR WEEKLY MARKET BULLETIN**

**The Knollin Sheep Commission Co., Inc.**



**FURS & HIDES ARE HIGH!**

Get what they are worth this year! Deal with a Home-Western House, that Grades Liberally, Remits Quickly, and has Ample Capital. (Ask your bank). Try us. Valuable Illustrated Price-List and Tags for the asking. Get your name on our Season's Mailing List. Trappers' Guide on request. Big money trapping this year. Money-saving Tanning Catalogue sent free. Harness Leather exchanged for Hides. This is the House you've been looking for. Write

Lincoln Hide & Fur Co. 1052 Q St., Lincoln, Neb.



**Salt Lake Engraving Co.**

DESIGNING ENGRAVING

YOUR CUTS ARE THE BEST

Salt Lake City, Utah

**HOTEL UTAH**

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH  
\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY  
WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

"The very best of everything at sensible prices"



**Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company**

Leading Implement and Hardware Dealers

**WOOL GROWERS SUPPLIES**

At 50 Places in Utah and Idaho.



**DYERS**

BEST BUYERS AND SELLERS OF CATTLE  
HOGS AND SHEEP STOCK YARDS-OMAHA

**DYERS & CO**

### SHIFTS IN STOCK RECEIPTS

Washington, D. C.—A record of receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the stockyards of the country shows that there has been an increase in the number of cattle that have come to market in the first eight months of 1917, as compared with receipts for a similar period of 1916. Receipts of hogs and sheep show a decrease for the same period.

Shipments for the month of August, in both years, reflect a like tendency. Figures gathered by the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, from the forty-six principal stockyard cities show that 1,705,812 cattle were received in August, 1917, as against 1,527,069 in the same month a year ago. The August shipments of hogs, on the other hand, were only 1,717,655 head for this year, while they were 2,593,537 last year. Equivalent figures for sheep were 1,453,176 and 1,864,815. For the first seven months of each of the two years the figures were as follows, the 1917 receipts being given first in each case: Cattle, 10,679,987 and 8,191,618; hogs, 22,532,927 and 24,408,981; sheep, 7,980,539 and 8,535,535.

Officials of the Bureau of Markets say that a number of causes have a bearing on the increase in the receipts of cattle and decrease for hogs and sheep. The increase in cattle shipments is in part due to an effort to market the animals because of the high prices that have been obtained for them, coupled with the greatly increased prices of feeds, and the several droughts that have prevailed in the southwestern section. Some dairy animals have undoubtedly come to market from these causes, coupled with a desire on the part of dairymen to keep only high-producing stock, and to get rid of cattle that will not be profitable as milk producers.

Last year an unusually large number of hogs and sheep came to market in response to high prices, and the receipts at the stockyards so far this year, are believed to represent rather a return to the normal movement than a distinct falling off in the supply.

In the north-central part of the country the receipts of hogs at most of the packing centers have shown no falling off, and in some cases an increase. Ohio points, and some in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa show slight increases in hog movements, but many of the larger centers, such as Chicago, Kansas City, and St. Paul show decreases, and the aggregate falling off is considerable. Receipts of sheep have shown decreases almost everywhere, but a few places in the Far West, notably Denver, and in the Southwest, especially in Texas, have shown decided increases. These increases, therefore, represent range-raised rather than farm-raised sheep.

### A FORETASTE OF SCARCITY

During the first eight months of 1917 seven Western markets, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City and St. Paul, received only 5,593,000 sheep and lambs, a decrease of 764,000 compared with the same period of 1916. The August run was unexpectedly light at all primary points. Chicago received only 242,273, a decrease of 167,530 compared with August, 1916. The eight-month run at Chicago was only 2,084,797, against 2,488,021 in 1916. As far back as 1907 Chicago received 2,557,000 in August and at flood tide in 1912 the August run was 3,400,000.

Omaha made a better showing than Chicago, August receipts there being 257,000 or 108,000 less than last year, but feeder's took a large slice of the crop and the available supply of fat mutton and lamb was woefully deficient. The eight-month run at Omaha was 1,470,000, or 59,000 less than last year. Flood tide in August at Omaha was reached in 1915 when 381,000 arrived at that market. Kansas City's eight-month run was 920,000, or 120,000 less than last year.

The trade is merely getting a foretaste of scarcity. Western lambs may have been held back owing to the break early in July, but with the shortest native crop in many years and an insatiable feeder demand, there will be no easy picking for killers this year.



**WANTS SHEEP TO GRAZE**

I want to get in touch with a sheep breeder with the view of utilizing a tract of land well adapted to sheep raising, and am referred to you by the Bureau of Animal Industry. The tract—about 600 acres—is on the Northern Pacific railroad, fifteen miles from Brainerd, Minn., and three miles from the station, Nisswa. I can get the use of as much more on either side of mine. Cattle have been run on it and the grazing is good. It is fenced and plenty of running water of the best quality. Good shade and rolling enough to please sheep.

I have a number of buildings and adjacent wild hay meadows. I want to get into the sheep business by degrees and would put my place in on a basis of cash rental or take the rental in sheep or on a profit sharing basis. Added to the natural advantages is the the nearby market—150 miles from St. Paul.

No doubt, through your committee, you can put me in touch with some one who wants to start in a small way, or one who wants a large grazing tract. A sheep herdsman who saw the place, said that my place would graze 2,000 head, and with the two adjoining places at least as many more could be handled.

JNO. B. BEMIS,  
2039 Dayton Ave., St. Paul, Minn.

**PLEASED WITH RAMS**

Inclosed find check for \$2 for two new subscribers. I take pleasure in doing this missionary work. I attended your sale and also bought six of King's bucks; they made quite a hit down here, as to size and density of fleece. Hope that you will have another ram sale next year.

C. F. CHRISTENSEN, California.

**SELLING CHAMA LAMBS**

A traveling railroad livestock agent notified one or two commission firms at Kansas City early in September that Ed. Sargent, of Chama, New Mex-

ico, would have several trains of lambs to ship to market within the next few weeks. "That doesn't excite me," said one of the sheep salesmen interested, "Ed. Sargent will not ship any lambs to market this season. He has been

offered 16½ cents a pound, but is holding for more, and he will get it." Within ten days thereafter word was received at the stock yards that Mr. Sargent had sold his lambs at 17 cents a pound, October delivery. J. A. R.

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

**SALTER BROTHERS & COMPANY**

WOOL BROKERS—216 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent. LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

**WOOL****SHEEP PELTS****WOOL**

Your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS are MORE VALUABLE to you when you let US sell them direct to the Manufacturers and Wool Fulleries for you on commission, for you get the FULL VALUE of them. You KNOW what you have to Pay us and we know what we are to Receive for our SERVICES. There is no speculative margin. You get the FULL MARKET, we get our commission. Your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS are sold on the open market like your live stock and you have found the commission way the BEST in that, WHY NOT in selling your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS? Ship your wool and sheep pelts now to us and let your returns and our services speak for themselves. Shipping tags furnished free. Correspondence solicited.

**C. J. MUSTION WOOL COMMISSION COMPANY**

(The Only Strictly Commission House in Kansas City)

1739-1745 Genesee Street,

Opposite Stock Yards.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

**FARNSWORTH, STEVENSON & CO.**

Established 1848

**WOOL MERCHANTS**

Domestic Wools of All Descriptions Sold on Commission

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

116-122 FEDERAL STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

**Jeremiah Williams & Co.****WOOL****Commission  
Merchants****481 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.****Western Office, McIntyre Building, Salt Lake City, Utah**



### **Cotton Seed Nut Cake and Meal**

Wide and favorably known throughout the West.

We are now shipping new crop 41 and 43 per cent Protein. Wire or write us for prices.

**FEEDERS' SUPPLY CO.**  
534 L. S. Exch., Kansas City, Mo.

### **COTTON SEED CAKE, MEAL AND CORN**

Oil mills in Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas are now operating and we are in position to quote the lowest delivered prices on the nut size, pea size or meal. We are direct representatives of the mills. Wire or write us for prices delivered during fall and winter.

**COLLINS BROKERAGE COMPANY**  
202 Ness Bldg., across from Cullen Hotel.  
Salt Lake, Utah.

### **Mention the National Wool Grower**



Carload Lots — Quick Shipment

**Cotton Seed Cake, Corn,  
Barley, Oats and Hay**

### **Merrill-Keyser Company**

Merchandise and Grain Brokers  
328 West Second South, Salt Lake City

Phones: Wasatch 3639  
Wasatch 3663

### **WOOL EXPERT COMMISSIONED**

John A. Hill of the University of Wyoming and widely known sheep and wool expert, has recently received a captain's commission at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Presidio, California, and is now "somewhere" in charge of troops. Mr. Hill is well known among sheep and wool men, especially throughout the West, and everyone will be greatly interested in his career with the army. He is indeed displaying noble patriotism and will undoubtedly prove to be a successful soldier as well as an expert with the wool and "woolies."

Not only has the wool industry at large lost a valuable co-worker but the position at the University that Professor Hill left behind will be a difficult one to fill, even temporarily. His department there was unique.

Wyoming is, I believe, the only state that supports at its State University a department equipped for the thorough study of wool. It is true that almost anything and everything concerning wool and its manufacture can be learned at such places as the Philadelphia Textile School or the Lowell Textile School, at Lowell, Mass., but as far as I can ascertain there are practically no courses in the study of wool available at any of our universities, except the University of Wyoming, at Laramie.

There, under the able instruction of Professor Hill, courses in wool something as follows, were taught: Wool sorting, wool grading or classing, scouring, shrinkage determinations, regain determination, determination of moisture content, chemical analysis of wool, spinning counts of wool from various breeds of sheep, physical structure and physical properties of wool, diseases effecting wool, history of wool and the study of wool samples from every country and from practically every breed of sheep, wool manufacture and its use in the textile industry, study of market reports and fake practice in buying and selling. Besides this thorough class room and laboratory outline, students were taken each year

to various shearing sheds where they were made to actually handle and work with the wool, thereby cultivating an accurate eye and a sensitive touch and incidentally absorbing a lot of practical knowledge about the sheep and wool game. Too, as in any other agricultural school, the stock farm is supplied with many sheep, representing practically every breed and here the students were taught judging and given the results of numerous and various feeding experiments.

The students of Professor Hill will probably regret his absence more than any one else and I also feel sure that everyone acquainted with this wool expert are hoping for his quick and safe return.

E. E. DAVIS, Dickie, Wyo.

### **WAS "FIXED FOR FEED"**

A banker from the northern peninsula of Michigan drifted into the Chicago stock yards recently to promote a wool and mutton production scheme. He had been reading the "dope" on the subject and had a carefully figured prospectus that resembled easy money. All he wanted was \$25,000 to put the idea into execution.

To a commission man with a sheep trade he blew off his stock of enthusiasm. To be brief he had an option on a township of cutover land, densely brushed, which he proposed to fence and turn into a grazing ground for sundry thousand Western sheep. The \$25,000 hereinbefore referred to was to be expended in fencing and purchasing stock sheep.

"How do you propose to feed them?" asked the commission man.

"Feed 'em!" he ejaculated in surprise. "Why there's enough brush to feed them for ten years." J. E. P.

Are your dues paid for 1917?

**"We buy and sell everything"**  
**UTAH-IDAHO BROKERAGE COMPANY**  
No. 339 West 2nd South Street  
Phone Was. 2987. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH  
Hay, corn, cotton seed cake, oats, barley  
or anything that the sheepman needs.

## A CATTLEMAN RAISING SHEEP

James Brown, chief cattle buyer for Armour & Co., and a noted Shorthorn breeder, has made a success with sheep husbandry on his farms near Chicago, by adopting systematic methods and employing a sheep expert. The enterprise is in charge of H. Noel Gibson, a son of Richard Gibson, of Ontario. The principal Brown flock is on his farm at Dundee, Illinois, 30 miles west of Chicago, another being located 60 miles southwest of Chicago just over the Indiana line. The Dundee flock was started in September, 1915, when Brown bought 400 Western ewes on the Chicago market. The story is best told in Mr. Gibson's own language:

"In September, 1915, we bought 400 Idaho ewes, mostly from Merino foundation dams, but sired by Lincoln and Cotswold rams. They were bred right away, Shropshire rams being used. From 380 surviving ewes we marketed 530 lambs besides giving ten away to neighboring boys. We lost one ewe during lambing and some of the weaker ones died when turned out to grass but their lambs were old enough to care for themselves and no loss was sustained.

"We sold 3,968 pounds of wool in 1916 at 31c per pound, making \$1,238.08. Of the original flock 270 ewes were retained and bred last fall, but I do not advise running ewes two years unless they are not over five years old and have good teeth. In 1916 we sold \$5,070 worth of sheep and lambs, the ewes carried over being inventoried at \$9 per head. After deducting \$2,200 for feed, they showed a profit of \$4,175. The feed bill was unnecessarily high because our hay and silage were inferior, necessitating increased expenditure for grain. With good silage and ripe clover hay that item could have been reduced by \$500.

"Improper handling causes most failures with sheep. Ewes should be in good condition at breeding time, not fat, but strong and doing well. Tag locks should be removed and tails trimmed. Many ewes are barren merely because rams cannot serve

## COTTON SEED MEAL and CAKE

Easiest handled, most economical and most highly concentrated stock food known. Can be fed on range or in pan. Absolutely no waste. Write or wire at my expense.

**JOHN A. STONE,** 702 BOSTON BUILDING  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

BETTER ORDER NOW—CARS ARE GOING TO BE SCARCE

## COTTON SEED CAKE—CORN HAY—STOCK SALT—SUNRIPE STOCK FOOD

BROWN BROKERAGE COMPANY, OGDEN, UTAH

AT YOUR SERVICE

Get Our Prices Before Buying

## COTTONSEED CAKE

OUR DOMINO SIZE FOR SHEEP is the best on the market and guaranteed to be uniform in size throughout.

Largest outfit in the Southwest; Ten Mills; Shipments on Time.

Your contract with us is absolutely safe.

Wire us COLLECT for delivered prices.

## THE CHICKASHA COTTON OIL COMPANY

B. P. Siddons, Mgr.

300 Livestock Exchange Bldg.,

Denver, Colorado.

## COTTON SEED MEAL AND CRACKED CAKE

NUT AND PEA SIZE FOR SHEEP

TEXOMA, brand 43 to 45% Protein

SUNSET, brand 41 to 43% Protein

INTERSTATE, brand 38½ to 41% Protein

PANHANDLE, brand 36 to 38% Protein

Agents Wanted

CENTEX, brand 30 to 33% Protein

PEANUTO Peanut Cake

and Meal 36 to 38% Protein

Ask Us for Prices. Delivered Anywhere.

TEXAS CAKE & LINTER CO., Dallas, Texas

## DEALERS IN CAR LOTS

## Globe A-1 Brand Cottonseed Meal, Cottonseed Pea and Nut Cake

45% Protein and Fat. Prompt shipment from Los Angeles, Cal. Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn, Timothy, Alfalfa, Rock Salt.

## GLOBE GRAIN & MILLING CO.

No. 302 Kearns Bldg., Salt Lake City.

Also Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles.

When Writing to Advertisers Mention The National Wool Grower



them. Get purebred rams with good backs, loins, legs of mutton and strong necks. With a good neck, the brisket will be satisfactory.

"Shropshires have always been my choice, but any of the Down breeds will cross well on Western ewes. More attention should be paid to the individuality of the sire than breed. After our ewes have been bred and during the period of gestation, they run on blue grass pasture, receiving no

grain until about a month before lambing. They go into winter quarters about January 1 and get what hay they will eat, plus a pound of silage daily and corn fodder spread in the open. When accustomed to winter quarters they get one-fourth pound of cottonseed meal and one-half pound of oats with their silage. They are in the open field every day, weather permitting, six hours until lambing starts. Exercise and wholesome food are the things essential to insure strong lambs and plenty of milk at lambing time.

"Comfortable quarters are necessary. They need not be expensive, but should be light, dry and well ventilated. Nothing is worse for sheep than wet sheds. Plenty of bedding is necessary at lambing time. Twins should be separated from the flock immediately and placed in individual pens. A ewe with twins is apt to let one wander away and should be watched. Do not feed heavily the first few days and if lambs are strong they can be liberated as soon as they know their mother.

"As soon as lambs will eat provide a creep for them, or a place where they can have access to feed, but their mothers cannot. Oats, bran, oilcake and cracked corn are good. The early lamb proposition is sound, but the novice should not attempt it on an extended scale as it requires experience and attention at lambing time while flock management under ordinary conditions is simple. Horse sense is what counts. If the average dairyman devoted half as much time to a flock of sheep as he does to his cow herd he would make more money on a smaller outlay.

"Feeding ewes after lambing is important. A week after lambing the ewe may be fed liberally. Cottonseed meal, cornmeal and crushed oats with silage make a good ration. One-half pound of either, mixed with five pounds of silage, will produce milk and keep the ewe in good heart.

"Lambs born in February and March should be ready for market early in May and weigh 65 to 70 pounds. April lambs will not need grain until wean-

ing time, consequently, they will not have to learn to eat grain before going to grass. These may be marketed in September and October, or finished on grain later.

"Conducted on a common sense basis, I know of no business that will return the same profit in proportion to the investment as lamb raising. Sheep are not difficult to understand. The British farmer who pays \$15 to \$25 per acre rent depends on sheep to produce it. With land worth \$500 to \$1,000 an acre, England raises one-half the sheep we do so that the high priced land argument against sheep on the farm will not stand up.

"I should advise beginners to start with a few good grade ewes and a purebred ram. Give them half the attention required by dairy cows and results will be surprising. There is nothing in the nature of magic about the business but the road to failure is direct. Keep sheep continuously on the same pasture, inbreed, ignore necessity for dipping, neglect castration and docking, fail to provide comfortable quarters and assume that the flock can go without salt or water and your career as a sheep grower will be brief."

#### VALUING AUSTRALIAN WOOL

Washington, D. C.—The methods employed by the Australian government in handling last season's wool clip are thus described in a report to the Department of Commerce by Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy, stationed at Melbourne:

"The Prime Minister of Australia announced in Parliament on July 25 the details concerning the marketing of last season's wool clip, which was sold to the British government.

"The actual quantity of wool sold to the imperial government was 376,166-159 pounds, which, at 31 cents per pound for greasy wool was 118,069-151. A charge of 1 1-5 cents per pound to cover handling cost from warehouse to f. o. b., remuneration to wool and shipping appraisers, and expenses incurred by the Commonwealth

## Save the Sheep!

The Shepherd's worth is estimated by the number of sheep he can save. No herder can save the sheep without the proper equipment.

The proper equipment is always labeled, "Nigger Boy Brand," and has signified the standard of quality for thirty years in

**Harness, Saddles, Pack  
Outfits, Hobbles, Sheep-  
men's Blankets, Water  
Bags, etc.**

If your dealer does not know all about the "Nigger Boy Brand," write us, for we specialize on Sheepmen's equipments.

**J. G. Read & Bros.  
Company  
Ogden :: Utah**

government as agents for the imperial government amounted to \$4,340,806.

"Nearly 300,000 separate and independent valuations were made on wool classified into 381 types. As parcels of wool were appraised and shipped payment was made in full, except that 10 per cent was retained as a safeguard, which will be paid August 14. Of the amount now remaining as extra profit, one-half, or 5 per cent, will be paid to producers on October 2. Several months, therefore, must elapse before the final dividend can be paid."

#### **SHEEP TRADE AT SOUTH ST. JOSEPH FOR SEPTEMBER**

Sheep and lamb receipts at the St. Joseph market for September show around 29,000 head decrease compared with the corresponding month of one year ago. Undoubtedly, all market centers, with the exception of one or two points, will also show pretty heavy decreases for the same period. The month of September, 1917, will pass out as having the highest market and the highest prices ever paid for both fat stock or feeders in the history of the sheep business, we believe. Our receipts have consisted principally of native offerings with a fair supply of Western rangers on sale. Prices paid for all fat lambs will average around 75c to \$1.25 higher than in August. Fat sheep generally 75c to \$1.00 higher, with all classes of feeding sheep showing about the same advance.

All records were broken on fat lambs during the month when Utah range lambs sold up to \$18.60 and top native lambs at \$18.50. Bulk of the fat range lambs selling to packers from \$17.75 to \$18.25. Bulk of the native lambs selling in a range of from \$17.00 to \$18.50 with culls going from \$11.00 to \$14.00. T. W. Peterson of Hyrum, Utah, has the record made at this market, he selling 283 lambs averaging 67 pounds at \$18.60 on September 19. This is the highest price we believe ever was paid on any market for Western range lambs.

The supply of mutton has been limited, consisting almost entirely of fat



**The National City Bank member**  
of Federal Reserve Bank. Accounts of growers of sheep are invited.  
**SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**  
JAMES PINGREE, President  
HYRUM PINGREE, Cashier

### **Farmers and Stockgrowers Bank**

C. S. BURTON, President      SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH      C. S. TINGEY, Cashier  
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits \$335,000.00.

**H**AVE you ever considered the value of a motor car in the combined use of business and pleasure?

A good car is not only a great aid in business, it also provides the pleasure you need to keep you on the job. Your business and pleasure demands a good car.

Paige and Saxon Motor Cars are both among the best.

The best in quality, appearance and service.

When you are in Salt Lake make your investigation of cars.

Our beautiful new salesroom is open to you at all times and we are more than pleased to be able to show our cars.

## **Paige Motor Sales Co.**

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Motor Cars

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# **COLE 8**

*America's most powerful car proportionate to weight.*

### **We guarantee**

14 miles to the gallon of gasoline, or we buy the gas.  
1000 miles to a gallon of oil. 10,000 miles to a set of cord tires.  
Absolute freedom from repair expense for one year.

**Big Men Like Powerful Cars.**

A demonstration in the Cole 8 is waiting for you.

## **Federspiel Motor Car Co.**

445 South Main St.,

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ewes. Yearling wethers and aged wethers being very scarce, just a few odd bunches of this class showing up. Straight carloads of wethers are almost a thing of the past. Native and western yearlings (fat) selling from \$13 to \$14; aged wethers \$12.25 to \$12.50; fat ewes selling from \$10.50 to \$11.65.

The trade in feeding and breeding stock has been exceedingly good with barely enough coming to fill orders—the biggest demand for breeding ewes ever known. Old Western ewes going back to the country for breeding purposes which would almost have been ignored as good feeding ewes a few years back. Feeding lambs have reached \$18.30 with the bulk selling from \$17.50 to \$18.00. Pretty good mouth Western breeding ewes going to the country from \$13 to \$14 and some at \$15 per cwt. Good mouth native ewes from \$14.00 to \$16.50; yearling ewes \$17 to \$18 and short mouth Western ewes selling from \$11.50 to \$12.50.

The central states, apparently, are waking up and trying to get back into the sheep business from the way they are hunting ewes. The demand for feeding lambs has been the main factor in holding up prices on lambs which has been a good thing for the Western range sheepmen. Packers have been getting along with very scant supplies, they apparently seeming willing to let the feeders get them. We believe the packers at all markets the past month have bought less fat lambs than they have bought for several years and they raid the market every time they get a chance and whenever the feeder buyers hang back.

With supplies in sight only normal, we look for trade to continue good.

H. B. BLACK.

### SCARCITY OF WOOLEN GOODS

Government business in fabrics made of wool has reached enormous volume during the past month. At least one-third of the wool machinery in the country is now working on government business. Civilian trade on the other hand has diminished. Ad-

vancing cost has infused the public with a spirit of economy and many retail clothiers and custom tailors are being forced out of business.

"I was in Boston recently in the company of a number of wool dealers when this subject of economy was broached," said J. D. Holliday, of Montana, "and by a coincidence every man in the party had decided to limit his clothing purchases to one suit instead of the usual two or three this year. Everywhere I went economy in the use of clothing is popular. Tailors are idle while repairers and cleaners are working night shifts."

An enormous quantity of woollen goods will be required to outfit the first United States army of a million men, not to speak of subsequent musters. The effect of government business has been sharp advances in cost of fabrics. Prices have advanced 50 per cent since last winter and 100 per cent compared with two years ago. Marked scarcity in fall suitings and coatings has developed. Manufactured stocks of clothing are being worked off and acute shortage of everything woollen human beings place on their backs is impending.

J. E. P.

### SHEEP ON THE GREAT PLAINS

"Eastern Kansas is getting back into sheep with reasonable celerity," said W. A. Cochel, livestock expert of the state experiment station. "If inquiry affords a criterion the lamb crop of that section will increase materially in consequence of current high prices. Such inquiry has increased two hundred per cent in a year and most of it has a business sound. Eastern Kansas farmers are interested in the wool and mutton proposition."

"But the big opportunity lies in the western part of the state, the Great Plains region, and yet we are making no serious effort to stimulate it. You will naturally ask why and there is, of course, a reason. The people making a living by agrarian and livestock operations in that part of the state do not run to pedes trianism. They like to move about in the saddle and I never



knew anybody to make a success with sheep while riding a horse. On that account we have refrained from shouting ourselves hoarse with the admonition to raise more sheep believing that the effort would be wasted. The Great Plains country is an ideal sheep region, but until it is fenced and our people learn to walk, there will be few flocks. We are not troubled by dogs, but there is the coyote to reckon with and he is well represented. By raising the forage plants and storing feed in pit silos, abundance would be insured, but I am not urging western Kansas people to go into sheep, realizing that they are not adapted to it temperamentally and that without fences maintaining such an industry would be impossible.

"At the Fort Hayes experiment station in western Kansas right in the center of the Great Plains, we are making a demonstration that it is a sheep country. In 1913 we bought 50 grade Shropshire ewes and have been accumulating the female progeny with the object of increasing the flock to a size that will enable us to sell off a carload of lambs each year. We have sold enough wether lambs each year to pay cost of maintenance and now have 135 breeding ewes. That it is a slow process can readily be seen.

"But western Kansas is a cattle country and will be. No fences mean no sheep and for that matter the rule applies to all localities. By no fences I also mean barriers that do not exclude dogs."

#### CLASSIFYING LAND

Washington, D. C.—The Secretary of the Interior has announced that during the past month material progress has been made in the examination and classification of lands under the stock raising law, passed by Congress last December. Over 60,000 applications covering 38,400,000 acres, have been received at the local land offices. The greater number of these have been transmitted to the Geological Survey in order that they may be examined in the field. The secretary says that although an appropriation for this

work did not become available until late in June, the Survey has been able to place in the field nearly forty men equipped for this work. Nearly 10,000 applications have been referred to the field for examination and reports

are being prepared and forwarded to the Washington office of the Geological Survey as a basis for the classification work.

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### RESOLUTIONS OF UNITED STATES LIVESTOCK COMMITTEE

The United States Livestock Committee, appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Herbert C. Hoover of the Food Control Bureau, passed the following resolutions regarding the sheep industry:

(a) Owing to not only a national but a world shortage of wool and mutton it is immediately necessary that our sheep industry should be encouraged on the Western range and the small farms of the country.

(b) The Federal Department of Agriculture and the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations should to the greatest extent, consistent with their appropriations, extend their work of education with reference to sheep raising and wool growing, and county agents should make special efforts to guide beginners on safe lines.

(c) The ewe from the Western ranges which is unable longer to bear range hardships but which will readily respond to the more favorable feed and care afforded by the small farm is most valuable for redistribution to the farm.

(d) The Western range industry has been greatly reduced by the rapid passing of the public domain into the hands of private owners, and there remain practically no lands on the public domain that are fit for any other use than for the grazing of livestock. They should therefore be used for that purpose and sold or leased for grazing purposes under such governmental regulations as will develop their carrying capacity for livestock and greatly increase the production of meat and wool. We earnestly request national legislation which will effect this result.

(e) Congress should likewise enact legislation providing for the sale or lease as "isolated tracts" of small areas of land, not exceeding 640 acres in one tract, which are surrounded by private entries.

(f) The stray and useless dog is

the enemy of the sheep. We approve the bill now pending in Congress to impose a federal tax upon all dogs. We recommend that all state legislatures should enact laws protective of the sheep grower against dog depredations. We suggest that the Bureau of Census in its plans for the Fourteenth Census provide a schedule of dogs on farms and not on farms.

(g) The practice of speculation in large quantities of lambs and wools should be discouraged through every agency available.

(h) Some sections of our country are stocked to their capacity with mother ewes from which lambs are marketed at from seventy to eighty pounds. This is the most economic method of producing mutton. What we need is more ewes producing the seventy-pound lamb. We urge that every ewe lamb which promises an economic future should be saved from slaughter.

### INVESTIGATOR IN WOOL WAREHOUSING

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for investigator in wool warehousing, for men only. Vacancies in the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from \$2,200 to \$3,000 a year, and in positions requiring similar qualifications, will be filled from this examination, unless it is found in the interest of the service to fill any vacancy by reinstatement, transfer, or promotion. Certification to fill the higher salaried positions will be made from those attaining the highest average percentages in the examination.

The duties of this position will be to conduct investigations of wool warehouses and to assist in the inspection, classification, and registration of these warehouses and in the administration of the United States Warehouse Act.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated, on a scale of 100:

(1) Education, 30; (2) Practical experience, 40; (3) Thesis or discussion, 30.

The prerequisites for consideration for this position are: Graduation from a college or university of recognized standing, and at least three years' responsible experience in connection with wool in one of the capacities mentioned below, or experience in two or more of such capacities aggregating at least three years:

(1) In the managing of a warehouse.

(2) In the planning and construction of warehouses of approved types.

(3) In banking or other business in which one of the important duties of the applicant has been to pass upon warehouse receipts as collateral, involving the inspection of warehouses and contents.

(4) In educational or investigational work requiring intimate knowledge of practical warehousing.

(5) In extensive buying or selling requiring an intimate knowledge of practical warehousing.

Or, for persons lacking a bachelor's degree, graduation from a high school or four full years of study in a school offering a course equivalent to that of a high school, and in addition to the three years' experience as outlined above, one year's experience of a similar nature for each year lacking of such college course. At least one year of the required experience must have been had during the three years immediately preceding this examination.

Under the second subject credit will also be given for such training and experience as would qualify the applicant to grade wool and for experience in warehouse inspection for the purpose of determining the hazards that may increase the insurance rates on the various classes of risks, in warehouse accounting.

Statements as to education and experience are accepted subject to verification.

Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination.

Under the third subject the thesis

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or discussion must be in the handwriting of the competitor and should deal with warehouse management or construction, the economic importance of storage, legislation needed for the proper development of the storage industry, or the importance of storage in connection with the marketing and financing of wool. The discussion should be of such a nature as to bring out the knowledge of the applicant, and to show his ability to express himself clearly. Credit will also be given under this subject for any formal reports or publications with which the applicant has had any responsible connection, and also for any original plans for warehouse construction prepared by the applicant, such publications or plans to be submitted with the application.

Each applicant is given an opportunity in his application to indicate the lowest salary he is willing to accept. In answering this question the competitor should state the very lowest acceptable salary. No competitor will be certified at a lower salary than that named by him, but the statement of a minimum salary will not prevent his certification or appointment at a higher rate of pay within the range above stated, provided his rating entitles him to such certification. An eligible may at any time alter his statement in regard to the minimum salary which he will accept by addressing the United States Civil Service Commission.

Applicants will be admitted to this examination regardless of their residence and domicile; but those desiring permanent appointment to the apportioned service in Washington, D. C., must have been actually domiciled in the state or territory in which they reside for at least one year previous to the examination, and must have the county officer's certificate in the application form executed.

This examination is open to all male citizens of the United States who meet the requirements.

The National Wool Grower always is in the market for new subscribers.

### MONTANA SHEEP SOLD

An unusual sheep deal is reported from Gallatin County, Montana, James E. Martin & Son having sold 300 head of their thoroughbred Shropshires to California parties. While the price paid was not given out, good figures were realized. It is understood the lambs will go to the Penwell Company's California island sheep ranch. This is the first shipment of thoroughbred Montana sheep to the Coast state.

### WOOL FROM DILLON, MONTANA

The last shipment of Beaverhead County, Montana, wool for the 1917 season has been made. The First National bank of Dillon, which consigned the wool to Boston, has prepared an interesting table showing comparisons with last year. It follows: 1917, cars shipped 111; bags 11,052, pounds 3,326,662; returns \$1,659,118; highest price 62¼c; lowest price 36c; average 50c. 1916, cars 118, bags 11,682, pounds 3,627,735; returns \$1,050,917; highest price 34c; lowest price 28c; average 30c. In 1900, the shipments totaled 1,028,490 and the returns amounted to only \$114,134.

### The American Hampshire Sheep Association

Hampshires are the most popular sheep in the United States. They are the most practical farmers' sheep in existence. Hampshires sold for the highest average price at the National Wool Growers auction sale in September, 1916. The sheep that won the first prize on carload wether lambs at 1916 International. This car wether lambs won Grand Championship over all breeds and all ages. The sheep that always pleases; always makes money; always wins. The best mutton sheep in the world. Write the Secretary for information.

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